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PRESIDENT CHIANG ADDRESSES KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE

CW390532Y Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 29 Jul (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo, in his capacity as chairman of the ruling Kuomintang, Friday called for internal unity and maintenance of military might in the nation's fight against communism and for national survival.

Presiding over a two-day party conference on the action policy of the KMT in the current fiscal year, which opened at the Chungshan on Yangmingshan, the president said:

"The Chinese communists are trying every possible means, such as diplomatic isolation, a united political front, military threats, and infiltration, in an attempt to defeat our cause."

The president urged all party cadres and officials to heighten their vigilance to foil communist plots against the Republic of China.

He attached prime importance to political warfare. He said, "we must defeat our enemy through political means."

"All party cadres should do their best to serve the people and the nation so as to win full support of all Chinese," the president said.

"The Kuomintang is a political party that upholds righteousness and justice and is devoted to enhancing the people's overall welfare and safeguarding the nation's interests," he said.

At this juncture when the nation is facing unprecedented difficulties, the president said, party cadres should confidently and squarely take responsibilities to do what will benefit the nation and the people and win the war against communism and for the recovery of the mainland as well as national reconstruction.

More than 400 party cadres and officials from all levels of the KMT's organizations are attending the conference.

Chang Pao-shu, secretary-general of the KMT, addressing the meeting said that in the current fiscal year the central task of the party is renovation of the party and close cooperation and coordination between the party and the administrative branches.

Chang also stressed the need for recruiting more able and talented youths for the party and providing better services for the people.

The conference will be concluded Saturday afternoon.

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OWD30349 V Tokyo, Japan 1: English 0333 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 June (UPI)—Japan and China will end their peace and friendship treaty negotiations with current working-level talks in Peking without the need for political-level settlement as planned earlier, according to Foreign Ministry officials. The officials said this had also been the Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda would call off his plan to visit China. But the purpose of his visit will be changed from the original intention of seeking a final breakthrough of the negotiations at a higher level to the holding of "ceremonial and more highbrow talks" with Chinese leaders, they said. The officials made these remarks Wednesday night after the Japanese and Chinese negotiators had held their ninth session in Peking outside the map.

Sonoda also told reporters after the ninth session that the talks were "making progress in a favorable direction toward a single goal." He said that he had originally planned to hold a little B-level talks with China following the working-level talks. "But as a result of the deeper progress in the current working-level talks, it has become difficult to differentiate the current talks from higher-level talks," he said.

2. Canada and the officials refused to elaborate the reasons for the possible settlement of the current negotiations only at the working level. According to informed sources, however, the Japanese delegation at the current negotiations, headed by Ambassador to China Shoji Sato, has made a significant compromise on the so-called "third country" clause which is the crucial point of the talks. The clause states that the projected treaty is not directed at any specific third country.

The Chinese delegation at the negotiations, led by Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, has rejected the Japanese draft, arguing that the third-country clause contradicted the anti-hegemony clause. According to the sources, the Japanese delegation has thus compromised to make changes in the third-country clause to make it conform to the first article of the treaty instead of the third clause together with the anti-hegemony clause. The changed third-country clause states that the treaty is aimed at strengthening and expanding peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries and not at any specific third country, the sources said.

The sources said that the Chinese delegation was still reluctant to accept the Japanese compromise because of the word "specific" contained in the changed clause. But the Japanese compromise could be decisive in bridging the major difference of views between Japan and China for successfully concluding the negotiations at the working-level, they said. The current negotiations began July 21 after a suspension of nearly three years over the anti-hegemony issue. The sources said that Yosuke Nakae, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, who is assisting Sato in Peking, was likely to return to Tokyo after one more round of talks scheduled for Thursday afternoon. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda may decide to send Sonoda to Peking early next week after hearing reports from Nakae, they added.

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO USSR PAYS FAREWELL VISIT TO KUZNETSOV

OWO30054Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (KYODO)--Akira Shigemitsu, outgoing Japanese ambassador to the Soviet Union, paid a farewell call on Vasily Kuznetsov, first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Wednesday.

Officials of the Japanese Embassy said that no concrete matters concerned with Japan-Soviet relations were discussed at the meeting, which lasted for some 90 minutes. Shigemitsu had assumed his post in Moscow in January 1974. He is due to leave Moscow for Tokyo August 10. Shigemitsu is being succeeded by Tokimichi Hamoto, former envoy to Egypt.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON BELGRADE NONALIGNED MEETING

UNJ01007Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[By Naichi Otsuka, KYODO correspondent]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (KYODO)--Foreign ministers of non-aligned countries adopted a declaration, action programs and resolutions on the last day of a five-day discussion here Saturday. The meeting was attended by delegates from 116 nations and international organizations, including 30 observers and guests. The discussion centered on problems in non-aligned countries, including the Middle East, Rhodesia, South Africa, and Korea, as well as a concept for making the Indian Ocean a peace zone, and economic problems.

The United States, Israel and industrially advanced nations came under fire at the meeting. In particular, the Cuban military involvement in Angola and 13 other countries cast a dark cloud over the non-aligned parley and caused a bitter exchange among the delegates. The Cuban military men involved in the conflicts reportedly total nearly 45,000.

While some supported the Cuban position calling it "support for progressive and revolutionary forces", Somalia and other countries directly suffering from the Cuban actions strongly accused Havana. Since the Cuban military involvement in these countries runs counter to the non-aligned group's principle and has apparently been linked with the Soviet Union, the Cuban action was criticized by many delegates from a viewpoint of opposing superpowers' interference.

Egypt, Morocco, Somalia and other countries openly demanded that the next non-aligned conference, scheduled to be held in Havana in September next year, be moved elsewhere or be postponed. If Egypt, whose late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir was one of the founders of the non-alignment movement, boycotted the next conference, it would seriously affect the movement itself. However, the Cuban delegate declared that his country would not give up its armed support abroad. The foreign ministers' conference is not expected to produce a conclusion of the Cuban problem.

The declaration adopted was a long one consisting of two sections of politics and economy. The political section called for unity and solidarity among non-aligned countries; advocating struggles against imperialism, new-and old-colonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism, exploitation, power-politics and other hegemonistic actions of superpowers.

On economy, the declaration vigorously appealed for continued efforts for early implementation of new economic plans, proposed at the Colombo conference, by pointing out that advanced nations also can benefit from them. The declaration urged non-aligned countries to step up economic cooperation among themselves in energy and other fields.

Resolutions adopted by the meeting numbered more than 10, including one calling for a special UN General Assembly [session] on the Palestinian issue. If the UN accepts the call, it would be a great achievement of the non-alignment movement.

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SAIAN

AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA ON ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

OW030115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0044 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Aug (KYODO)--International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Kono and Kevin Eugene Newman, visiting Australian minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development, agreed Wednesday on a three-point program for Japan-Australia cooperation in the development of energy resources. According to the program, the two nations are to work together for the utilization of coal, including liquefied coal, the utilization of solar energy for such purposes as heating and air-conditioning, and the development of energy-saving technology.

Cooperation will be stepped up in such ways as the holding of conferences on various levels, including those of experts not in the service of the government, exchange of information, and promotion of exchanges between Japanese and Australian scientists and technicians. The two ministers also agreed to hold consultations separately, when necessary, on licenses connected with industrial secrets and protection of patent rights.

Consultations on a working level are to be held annually, in principle, in Japan and in Australia, alternately. The first round of such consultations was held at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry the same day.

JOINT CONFERENCE PROPOSES ELIMINATING VISAS FOR U.S. TRAVEL

OW281059Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jul (KYODO)--The 9th Japan-U.S. Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (Culcon) wound up its three-day session Friday with a joint communique calling for the elimination of visa requirements and the reduction of trans-Pacific air fares to promote cultural interchange. According to the communique, the conference "strongly recommends" that the governments of the two countries eliminate visa requirements for Americans and Japanese making short-term visits for tourism, business and cultural purposes.

After the conference, Tadashi Otaka, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Cultural Affairs Department, held a news conference and announced that the Foreign Ministry will begin to probe the possibility of simplifying or eliminating visa requirements. It was pointed out at the conference that cultural enterprises in Japan with budgets in terms of the dollar have been seriously affected by the recent decline in the exchange rate of the dollar to the yen. At the same time, the conference welcomed the Japanese Government's plan to pay one-half of the expenses for the Fulbright Educational Interchange Program, as announced by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at the Japan-U.S. summit conference in May. Culcon was inaugurated in 1961 as an organ for the promotion of Japan-U.S. cultural and educational interchange.

FISHERIES COMMITTEE ENDS MEETING IN SEOUL

OW281229Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 July (KYODO)--The Japan-Korean Joint Fisheries Committee wound up a four-day session in Seoul Friday after issuing a communique advocating regulatory measures against over fishing in the zone under joint control of the two countries, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry announced here. With agreement reached at the session, there will be legal restrictions on the tonnage and horsepower of fishing boats operating for hairtails, red sea breams and other fish in the zone, a ministry official said.

A meeting of experts of the two countries will be held by next March to study the fishing regulation plan and the committee will meet in Tokyo next June or later to finalize it, the official said.

TERRITORIAL DISPUTE, TRADE SURPLUS DISCUSSED WITH ROK

OW301043Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Jul (KYODO)--The territorial dispute over Takeshima Island in the Japan Sea and Japan's huge trade surplus will be the focal issues at this year's Japan-South Korea ministerial meeting to be held in Seoul. Government sources said the time of the annual conference has not yet been fixed but Japan hopes the meeting will take place between the end of August and early September.

At the coming meeting, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda is expected to urge South Korea to settle the territorial dispute through negotiations. Tiny, unpopulated Takeshima is claimed by both countries. The dispute flared up afresh last May when South Korean patrol ships ordered Japanese fishing boats operating near the island to get out of the waters. South Korea has so far refused negotiations.

Concerning the big trade imbalance between the two countries, South Korea is expected to press for Japan's increased imports of agricultural and fishery products and textiles to reduce Japan's surplus estimated at more than \$3 billion in 1978. Japanese and South Korean ministers also will exchange views on the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty currently being negotiated in Peking and the Asian situation, including South Korea's security following planned withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from that country.

TOSHIO KOMOTO OF MITI ASPIRES TO PRESIDENCY OF LDP

OW301347Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kanazawa, Ishikawa Pref., 30 Jul (KYODO)--International Trade and Industry minister Toshio Komoto Sunday expressed ambition to the presidency of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Speaking in a lecture meeting in Kanazawa, Komoto said he will make a final decision in autumn as to whether he will run in the coming party presidential election after consulting with members of the party faction led by former Prime Minister Takeo Miki. Komoto is a senior member of the MIKI faction.

Earlier, Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Masayoshi Ohira, LDP secretary general and Yasuhiro Nakasone, LDP executive council chairman, have indicated their intention of running in the presidential election in December. Under the revised party election rules, primary elections will take place in November.

KANEMARU RECALLS URGING U.S. TO HONOR TAIWAN COMMITMENT

OW311321Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1228 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Jul (KYODO)--Shin Kanemaru, director general of the Defense Agency, revealed Monday that he had urged the United States to stick to its security commitments to Taiwan, which he said shared a "common fate" with Japan and South Korea.

Addressing a meeting organized by the private national institute on politics, he referred to the talks he had held with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown during his trip to Washington in June.

He said he had told Brown then, "Taiwan, South Korea and Japan form a community bound together by common fate. When one of them faces a danger the others cannot just stand idle and watch." Kanemaru said Brown had reaffirmed Washington's commitments to Taiwan, saying that the United States would never allow the balance of power in Asia to tilt.

Observers said Kanemaru's statement might touch off a political controversy, coming as it did on the heels of the recent resumption of Sino-Japanese negotiations for a peace and friendship treaty.

Since Japan severed its ties with Taiwan and restored diplomatic relations with China, it has taken the stand that the Taiwan issue is China's internal affair. The government has discreetly avoided any formal reference to Taiwan's security. Before the Sino-Japanese joint statement of 1972 which normalized bilateral relations, the government's official interpretation was that the term "Far East" in Article 6 of the Japan-U.S. security treaty covered Taiwan as well as the Korean Peninsula. The article provides that U.S. forces use facilities in Japan to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in Japan and the Far East.

Since 1972, however, the government, while taking the position that the Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-U.S. security treaty are two separate things, has stated that utmost attention should be paid so that the application of the Japan-U.S. pact will not result in interference in China's internal affairs.

Kanemaru also said Monday that he had warned Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski that should the United States give up Taiwan, the Soviet Union would set up a base there, posing a serious threat to sea lanes from Japan and South Korea to Hawaii and the Persian Gulf. He said Brzezinski had ruled out his suggestion as unlikely and assured him that the United States had no intention of cutting its relations with Taiwan.

Kanemaru is a leading member of the still influential Liberal-Democratic Party faction led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka--a group known for its strong support for the proposed Japan-China peace treaty. But at the same time, Kanemaru belongs to a group of pro-Taiwan LDP dietmen.

JSP Demands Dismissal

OW011251Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Aug (KYODO)--The opposition Japan Socialist Party Tuesday filed with the government a note in protest against the controversial remark made by Defense Agency Director General Shin Kanemaru Monday that Japan shares a common fate with South Korea and Taiwan.

The major opposition party's protest was delivered by Shoji Morishita, senior JSP member of the House of Councillors and concurrently director of the JSP General Affairs Bureau, to Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe at the prime minister's official residence. The protest note carried the signature of JSP Chairman Ichio Asukata.

Morishita asked Abe for immediate dismissal of Kanemaru as the top defense executive official. The opposition party said that Kanemaru's speech could seriously affect the current working-level talks in Peking for a peace and friendship treaty with China.

Kanemaru Retracts 'Fate' Statement

OWO20045Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0022 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Aug (KYODO)--Shin Kanemaru, director general of the Defense Agency, Tuesday formally retracted a key word from his speech delivered on Japan's security Monday. He had said that Japan shares the same fate with South Korea and Taiwan.

Kanemaru made the retraction Tuesday afternoon after he conferred with Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe because the top defense executive official's remark apparently contradicted the government's formal stand that Japan regards the Taiwanese issue as China's internal affair.

The controversial remark Kanemaru made in his speech at a meeting of businessmen and journalists in Tokyo raised speculation that it [had] become a hot political issue, especially in connection with the Japan-China talks for a peace and friendship treaty now under way in Peking.

He said Monday that in his talks with U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown in June, he asked the U.S. to keep its commitments for the defense of Taiwan because Japan could not permit tacitly any development impairing the security of Taiwan. According to Kanemaru, Brown promised him that the U.S. would abide by its commitments to Taiwan and would not act in such a way as to adversely affect the peace in Asia.

Kanemaru admitted in a press meeting Tuesday that he was imprudent to have said that Japan, Taiwan and South Korea were bound to share a common fate because such an expression might easily give rise to misunderstanding that he advocated a policy running counter to that of the government. During his talks with Brown, Kanemaru said, he actually did not mention the controversial issue that Japan, South Korea and Taiwan were bound by a common fate, although he asked the U.S. Government to keep its commitment for the defense of Taiwan.

In his Monday speech, he attempted to describe Japan's future course in defense affairs in regard to Taiwan and South Korea, he said. Kanemaru explained that he personally had a keen interest in any development in the area, including South Korea and Taiwan, because it could affect the security of Japan.

DEFENSE CHIEF TO SPEED STUDIES OF EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS

OW281253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jul (KYODO)--Shin Kanemaru, Director General of the Defense Agency, said Friday that he would speed up studies of legislative needs to meet emergencies in national defense. He made the statement at a meeting of ranking officials of the Defense Agency. He said this speed-up would be made known to frontline units in instructions to be delivered Saturday through the chiefs of the ground, maritime and air staff offices.

Kanemaru also said he would welcome constructive opinions on national defense from front-line units, but he advised caution in speaking their views in public, because he said it might invite public misgivings about their love of country.

JSP Opposition

OW281331Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jul (KYODO)--The Japan Socialist Party strongly criticized Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Friday for instructing the Defense Agency to begin studying "emergency legislation".

JSP Secretary General Shinnen Tagaya issued a statement charging that Fukuda's action was a serious act defying the war-renouncing constitution to start preparations for emergency legislation in expectation of war.

He said the emergency legislation will help the United States implement its Asia strategy and create a feeling of unrest among the Asian nations already anxious about the revival of Japanese militarism.

Tagaya contended that emergency legislation will give rise to reactionary political trends and enable the government to suppress pacifism and democracy even in time of peace.

He emphasized the JSP's determination to step up the struggle within and outside the Diet for the protection of the constitution, freedom and democracy.

BRIEFS

JSP GROUP IN PRC--Peking, 10 Jul--A goodwill mission of the Japan Socialist Party, headed by former Dietman Masao Hori, conferred with leading members of the China-Japan Friendship Association in Peking July 10. The meeting attended by adviser Hsiao An-po and Deputy Chief Secretary Kim Li of the association. The Socialists, comprising arrived in Peking on July 8 as guests of the association. The Socialists, comprising members of a group studying the Romanian-style system for production control by labor organizations, briefed the Chinese in the group at the meeting. This mission later left Peking by train on a tour of Shihchiachuang and other historic places closely connected with the founding of the People's Republic of China. The group will return to Peking July 14 to continue talks with Chinese leaders. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW]

SPACE LAUNCHING PLANS--Tokyo, 19 Jul--The Tokyo University Space Aviation Research Center on July 19 submitted to the Space Development Council its plans to launch its sixth scientific research satellite at the Kagoshima Space Center at Uchinoura this summer. The university scientists said that they plan to launch the Exos-B scientific research satellite, using an MU-3H model rocket on September 11. They also intend to shoot two rockets into space during the period for scientific observations from August 15 to September 28. The No. 6 scientific research satellite, to follow up the No 5 "Kyokko" (Aurora) launched last February, will transmit data from outside the earth's atmosphere on an orbit ranging from 250 to 30,000 kilometers above the earth. Observations will be made on the Van Allen radioactive belt and the plasma sphere. The National Space Development Agency also submitted its testing projects for the summer, which included no plans for orbiting new satellites. The agency plans to launch three rockets at the Tanegashima Space Center in Kagoshima to test rocket tracking capabilities. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 19 Jul 78 OW]

KIM IL-SONG ADDRESSES NORTH PYONGAN PROVINCIAL PARTY PLENUM

SK030433Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 3 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--An enlarged plenary meeting of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was held between July 25 and 26 under the guidance of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meeting was attended by the members and alternate members of the North Pyongan provincial party committee and the members of the provincial party auditing commission.

The meeting was also attended by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Kye Ung-tae, Yon Hyong-huk, Kang Song-san, Hong Si-hak, Kim Tu-yong, Kang Hui-won, Choe Chae-u and Pyon Chang-pok, chairmen of the committees and ministers of the Administration Council, functionaries of central organs, chief secretaries of the city and county party committees, chairman of the city and county people's committees, chairmen of the city and county administrative committees chairmen of city and county cooperative farm management committees in North Pyongan Province, directors and primary party committee secretaries of factories and enterprises in the province and three-revolution team members sent to the industrial establishments in the province.

The meeting discussed tasks facing North Pyongan Province in successfully carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song deeply acquainted himself with all work in different domains of the national economy in North Pyongan Province through reports from members of fact-finding groups dispatched to various domains of the national economy and consultative meetings of different branches and then guided the enlarged plenary meeting of the provincial party committee.

At the meeting he gave programmatic teachings brightly indicating the road to carry out ahead of schedule the vast tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan and bring about a radical turn in all domains of socialist construction by effecting a new great upsurge in the work of industry and agriculture in North Pyongan Province.

He first gave minute teachings concerning the development of agriculture in North Pyongan Province. He expressed great satisfaction with the fact that this year the province has been doing farming well as never before despite unfavourable weather conditions. He said this success has been made possible because the dates and periods for seed sowing and transplanting were newly set and because the party organisations, agricultural guidance organs and the entire agricultural working people in the province tirelessly strove to thoroughly apply the chuche-based farming method of our party.

He stressed that it was a big revolution and a new turn in our farming to advance the dates for seed sowing in nurseries and quickly wind up transplanting in a brief period. He said the present crop conditions showed that almost all cities and counties including Unjon, Yonchon, Yomju, Chongju, Uiju and Yongbyon counties and cooperative farms in North Pyongan Province would produce much more rice and maize than last year. He extended thanks to the functionaries of the city and county party committees, the cooperative farm management committees, the people's committees and the administrative committees and functionaries of the working people's organisations, helpers to the countryside, managerial workers and members of the cooperative farms in the province for their devoted endeavours for thoroughly applying the chuche-based farming method of the party.

As North Pyongan Province is a major grain producer of our country, he emphasized, it is of very great importance in securing more grain reserves of the country for the province to do farming well. He said now 500 million people are starving in the world due to the food crisis, but our country reaped bumper crops year after year thanks to the wise leadership of the party and everyone eats his fill. However, he noted, farming should be done well continuously as the influence of the cold front persists.

Saying that to do farming well North Pyongan Province should, first of all, sow seeds without fail at the dates and periods set by the party, the great leader gave concrete teachings concerning this problem. He also gave minute teachings with regard to the problem of firmly adhering to the principles of right crop on right soil and right crop in right season and of applying fertilizers on a scientific and technical basis in accordance with the requirements of the chuche-based farming method.

He said our rapidly developing agriculture needs more chemical fertilizers and indicated the orientation and ways for increasing their production. He highly praised the urea fertilizer factory of the youth chemical complex for having carried out ahead of the set time its chemical fertilizer production plan for the current manuring year and instructed that all the fertilizer factories should carry on well fertilizer production for the new manuring year and the construction of the Aoji chemical factory should be finished in a brief period through the speed campaign to produce greater quantities of chemical fertilizers.

Then the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the concrete orientation and ways for realizing the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture more quickly. He said what is most important in the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture is to transplant rice seedlings by machines. He noted that in order to wind up rice transplanting in great haste in a brief period, it is important to produce more tractors and rice transplanting machines and supply them to the cooperative farms and, at the same time, train in advance tractor and rice transplanting machine drivers and make them settle down.

He instructed that the tractor accessories production base should be consolidated and the tractor trailing farm machine factory be built up well. He said in order to prevent the drought damages under the influence of the cold front, the rotating irrigation system which has been already set up should be further perfected. He took a step for supplying all machines and installations needed for irrigation projects to the province.

Then the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song explained immediate tasks facing the rural economy. He also pointed to the ways for further expanding and developing stockbreeding in the mountainous area.

Next he gave detailed teachings on the work in the industrial domain. He said the first stage project of the construction of the Ponghwa chemical factory should be finished during the "100-day battle." He said the Tokhyon mine with a rich deposit of ore with high mineral content rate should be built up more solidly into a powerful ore production centre.

It is of great importance in fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan to convert the Pukjung machine plant into a factory specialised in the production of ordered equipment, he noted. He taught that the plant should be speedily converted into a factory known in the production of ordered equipment like the Yongsong machine plant.

He said to meet the ever increasing demand for machine tools and bearings, it is important for the Kusong machine tool plant and the October 30 factory to normalize production by operating their equipment at full capacity. He said a large forging and casting shop should be built at a factory in Chongju, Charyongwan and Kusong districts and much efforts be made to introduce the pressing method at the machine plants.

As more houses should be built in accordance with the steady increase of population, he said, it is most important to firmly build up local building materials production bases. He noted that next year more state investment should be envisaged for this purpose and guidance to this domain be further strengthened.

Then he said the Kusong bicycle factory should be built well to supply more bicycles to workers and farmers. He also instructed that the provincial, city and county party committees should further strengthen their guidance to the factories.

The teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung at the enlarged plenary meeting of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee are a programmatic guideline brightly indicating the road ahead of the grand battle of socialist construction; they will powerfully inspire our party members and working people to carry out with flying colors the tasks set forth in the letter of the party Central Committee and the tasks of the "100-day battle" and fulfil ahead of schedule the magnificent Second 7-Year Plan.

CHINESE MILITARY ATTACHE SPEAKS AT PLA ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

SK030221Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Tie Lei arranged a banquet at Ongnyu Hall on 1 August to mark the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA). Invited to the banquet were functionaries concerned including Cho Myong-son, Kim Kwang-chin, Pak Chung-kuk, O Kyong-hun, Kim Yong-yon, Cho Yong-suk, Kim Hyong-yul, Ko Kwan-pong, Kim Sok-chin, Yo Hu-kyom, O Mun-han and Han Chu-kyong. Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in our country were also invited to the banquet.

Present at the banquet were PRC ambassador to our country Lu Chih-hsien; staff members of the Chinese Embassy; Niu Ke-lun, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission; Tien Sheng, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission; and (Chung Sung-nam), leader of a PRC delegation currently on a visit to our country to exhibit Chinese paintings.

Speaking at the banquet, Tie Lei noted that on the shining militant path it traversed over the past 51 years, the Chinese PLA has braved sacrifice in fighting courageously against strong enemies in the revolutionary spirit of heroic tenacity, and thus has greatly contributed to establishing and consolidating the proletarian regime. He said that under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-sung, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army have made a great contribution to the nation's independence and liberation and the revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism.

Noting that the Korean people have achieved great successes in socialist revolution and construction by upholding the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defense put forward by President Kim Il-sung, he said that the Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army sincerely wish the Korean people greater success in their future struggle to carry out the Second 7-Year Plan and accelerate the nation's reunification.

He said that the friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of China and Korea will overcome any trials because it is based on Marxism-Leninism and cemented in blood; and he emphasized that in the future, too, the PLA will maintain firm unity and fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Korean people and (the Korean People's Army), holding high chairman Mao's great banner under the baton of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Speaking next, Pak Chung-kuk said that since its founding the Chinese PLA, together with the Chinese people and under the correct leadership of the communist party headed by Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung, has achieved the great victory of the Chinese revolution, overcoming all difficulties and trials, and reliably safeguarded the security of the country. He noted that while firmly defending the gains of socialism, today the Chinese PLA soldiers are registering new successes in revolutionizing and modernizing the army by vigorously carrying the movement to learn from the Hard-Bone 6th Company and from the airforce 1st Division.

He said that our people and people's army soldiers rejoice over all these successes as over their own and heartily wish them great success in their future struggle to implement the decisions of the 11th National CCP Congress and to liberate Taiwan Province. Stressing that the Korea-China friendship provided by our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung is blooming in full under the care and solicitude of our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, he said that he would make every effort to further strengthen and develop this great friendship and unity.

The attendants raised glasses to the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and an intimate friend of the Korean people. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES KANEMARU STATEMENT ON ROK, JAPAN, ROC

SK030050Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0020 GMT 3 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--Commenting on the recent outburst of Kanemaru, director-general of Japan's Defence Agency, that Japan, South Korea and Taiwan "form a community bound together by common fate," a commentary of NODONG SINMUN Wednesday terms it as a rehashed version of the theory of "United States of Japan" comprising Japan, South Korea and Taiwan once brought forward by the Japanese reactionaries.

The author of the commentary recalls that Kanemaru, giving a lecture in Tokyo on July 31, claimed that Japan, South Korea and Taiwan form a community bound together by common fate" and "when one of them faces a danger, the others cannot just stand idle and watch," and he declared that in his meetings with U.S. defence secretary and the U.S. presidential assistant on security matters in June he manifested this stand of Japan and asked the United States not to renounce its "security commitments" to this region.

The open argument for "community of common fate" by an incumbent minister of the Japanese reactionary government once again disclosed that the Japanese reactionaries are still aflame with the wild desire for neo-colonial domination over South Korea and Taiwan and they are dreaming of realising this desire some time in future. This is an intolerable insult to the national sovereignty and dignity of our people and a high-handed interference in others internal affairs.

It is a sock-and-bull story that South Korea, a half of our country, must share fate with Japan. By travelling about "common fate" the Japanese reactionaries mean to subjugate the South Korean people as colonial slaves and bring into shape a "community" based on the order of aggression and plunder, exploitation and oppression under their domination.

To seize the region of control over South Korea is the chief aim of the Japanese reactionaries. In order to keep their sleeves to obstruct the reunification of Korea, the supreme national desire of our people, oppose the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and create "two Koreas" jointly with the U.S. imperialists and thereby perpetuate the division of Korea.

Kanemaru's blast about the "common fate" of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan and "security commitments" to this region was linked with the scheme to hasten the formation of a "northeast Asia military alliance." Particularly grave is the open bellicose blast of the director-general of Japan's Defence Agency that when the puppets "face danger," Japan cannot just stand idle and watch.

This revealed the dangerous intention of the Japanese reactionaries to hurl Japanese armed forces directly on to the Korean front under the pretext of defending the "security" of the South Korean puppets in case the U.S. imperialists start a new war in Korea. Facts indicate that the aggressive nature of the Japanese reactionaries remains unchanged. Zealously following the U.S. imperialists in their Asian aggression policy, they seek to gratify their expansionist desire.

It is foolish for the Japanese reactionaries to think the Asian people except traitors to nations, would share the fate with them, declares the commentary. It adds: Taiwan is an inviolable part and parcel of the territory of the People's Republic of China and it is entirely an internal affair pertaining to the sovereignty of the Chinese people to liberate it. No one's intervention is allowed in it. The Japanese reactionaries should act with discretion, with a correct understanding of the lesson of history and the change of the times.

REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE CONDEMNS STRENGTHENING OF ROK POLICE

SK030418Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 3 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Aug (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued information No 71 on August 2 denouncing the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique for drastically increasing the puppet police force.

The information said: On July 28 the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique decided to build three more "police stations" in Seoul, Pusan and Kyonggi Province and increase the police force by 1,519 men. They also decided to set up bureaus specialized in suppression, intelligence and surveillance in the "Maritime Police Corps" and started work for this purpose. Some time ago they announced that they would set up 17 more "police stations" in Changwon of South Kyongsang Province and other places to increase the suppressive machines and personnel.

The criminal act of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in sharply increasing the repressive force is an unpardonable, treacherous one designed to more harshly suppress people of various strata and democratic figures who demand freedom and democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The information strongly demanded the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to give up the attempt to put down the resistance of the people and prolong their dirty existence by increasing the fascist suppressive force, abolish the "yusin" fascist rule and step down immediately from "power."

PREMIER MI MEETS WITH POLISH AMBASSADOR

SK020518Y Pyongyang, KONA in English 0530 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KONA)--Premier Yi Chong-uk on August 1 met and had a friendly conversation with Jozef Polesia, Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Personage concerned Chon In-chol was on hand.

BURMESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK120521Y Pyongyang, KONA in English 0420 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KONA)--An economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (SRUB) headed by Colonel Maung Cho, minister of industry No 2, of the SRUB, arrived in Pyongyang on August 1 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned.

1 August Banquet

SK020521Y Pyongyang, KONA in English 0421 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KONA)--The Administration Council arranged a banquet on August 1 at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by Colonel Maung Cho, minister of industry No 2.

Addressing the banquet first, Comrade Kong Chin-tae stressed that the historic meeting of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and President U Ne Win, the outstanding leader of the Burmese people, last year ushered in a period of new efflorescence in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Burmese peoples. We are very pleased with the rapid development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations, he said.

Colonel Maung Cho spoke next. He expressed the belief that through the current visit of the delegation the close and excellent relations of cooperation between the two countries would be consolidated and developed more splendidly.

The attendants drank a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burmese peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President U Ne Win, the outstanding leader of the Burmese People.

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN MEETS RETURNING JAPANESE SOCIALISTS

SK260536Y Pyongyang, KONA in English 0343 GMT 27 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KONA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on July 24 met the delegation of socialist members of the House of Councillors of Japan headed by Isamu Koyanagi, member of the House of Councillors of Japan, which had visited our country, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Present on the occasion was Yun Sak-chol, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee.

The members of the delegation said that they had been greatly moved to see with their own eyes the brilliant successes registered by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Chairman Han Tok-sun led the talk with the delegation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KCIA ORDERS MINDAN INTELLIGENCE OF CHONGYON MEMBERS

SK291056Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 29 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA) --It was disclosed by a document obtained from "Mindan" that the South Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency had recently ordered the "JOK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") to investigate the position of the compatriots under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and launch an infiltration campaign, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

In this document issued in the name of the centre of "Mindan," it instructed the gangsters of "Mindan" to "infiltrate into families" of compatriots under Chongnyon and "vigorously conduct investigation into the surroundings of their residences."

In this document the puppets also gave instructions to send demagogic publications to families of compatriots under Chongnyon to lure them and start a "forestalling offensive" to lay an obstacle to the second world conference for Korean reunification slated in Tokyo in November this year.

The puppet CIA launched a "survey of the strength of Mindan" in which they made a thorough investigation not only into the family connection and kinship of the compatriots under the influence of "Mindan" but also into their properties and thought, seeking to tightly bind them to the puppet cliques "yusin system." And this time they are stretching their crooked hands to the compatriots under Chongnyon.

NODONG SINMUN AGAIN DENOUNCES JAPANESE FILM 'INCHON'

SK280443Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 28 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA) --The production of "Inchon," a movie for anti-communist propaganda, must be stopped unconditionally. This demand is voiced by NODONG SINMUN Friday in a commentary denouncing the Japanese "Toho Film" company for setting about the shooting of this anti-communist war film in conspiracy with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, defying the strong opposition of public opinion at home and abroad.

The commentary says: It is an intolerable insult to our people and an open challenge to the Japanese people and public opinion at home and abroad for the "Toho Film" company, in conspiracy with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to embark at last upon the production of the anti-communist war film directed against our republic and for the beautification of the war moves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

By manufacturing it for false propaganda in defence of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui fascist gang for the sake of money, the "Toho Film" self-exposes that it is sinking to the position of a despicable tool of political propaganda for the aggressors and their stooges.

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The film dealing with the landing of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in Inchon during the Korean War, says the commentary, will maliciously slander our People's Army and extol to the skies as "champion of freedom" the wolfish U.S. imperialists who started the war of aggression in Korea and committed a hundred and one criminal barbarities.

The making of this film at a time when the U.S. imperialists are getting more undisguised in their new war provocation manoeuvres is chiefly aimed at justifying the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and their war preparations and defending the "yusin" fascist dictatorship of the South Korean puppets and their brutal suppression of the people by spreading the fiction of "threat of southward aggression from the North."

The "Toho Film" is committing without hesitation the disgraceful criminal act of inciting the war fever of the aggressors and oppressors and defending their fascist rule to receive from the Pak Chung-hui puppet clique the blood-stained money to the tune of 5,000 million yen, three or times the production cost of an ordinary film in Japan.

Pointing out that what the Japanese reactionaries seek in making the movie "Inchon" for anticommunist propaganda is not the 5,000 million yen alone, the commentary continues: "Their sinister intention is to defend the U.S. imperialists' policy for division and war in Korea, gain a colonial domination over South Korea by using the Pak Chung-hui puppet clique as the guide of aggression and siphon the blood of the South Korean people more freely."

For this purpose, the Japanese reactionaries want Korea to remain bisected and, in order to perpetuate division, intend to bar the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from quitting South Korea. Herein lies the reason why they are rolling up their sleeves in the manoeuvres for the creation of "two Koreas." This is the aim sought by the movie "Inchon."

Facts once again unmask the Japanese reactionaries' wicked nature as an aggressor and interventionist pursuing dirty interests, imposing the sufferings and tragedies of national split upon our people. If the "Toho Film" manufacture the dirty anticommunist film in collusion with the "Unification Church" and distribute it, it will make itself a target of sharper accusing fingers of the Japanese people and the world people, concludes the commentary.

SAKJU COUNTY HALLED AS EXAMPLE OF 'PEOPLE'S PARADISE'

SK011106Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--Sakju county, North Pyongan Province, a mountain area in the inland of our country, has turned into a people's wonderful paradise.

It was a penal colony in the bygone days and people lived on hillside tilling, and not an article of daily necessities was properly made there before liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited there several times and indicated a bright road to it, giving a detailed guidance. This freed it from poverty and backwardness long ago, now it has factories equipped with modern technique and developed agriculture.

In the county seat there stand rows of four, five and seven storeyed modern apartment houses with a harmonious distribution of factories, educational, cultural and public health organs and public service facilities.

Now scores of schools of different levels are found in the county which had only a few primary schools before liberation. It has over 50 hospitals and clinics, among them the County People's Hospital, and a sanatorium has been set up at the spa.

A wide variety of daily necessities are pouring out of 20 or more locally-run industrial factories. After satisfying the needs of its population, the county supplies consumer goods to other counties and exports some of them to foreign markets.

The appearance of the rural communities has also changed beyond recognition. Irrigation has been completed to supply life-giving water to the standardized paddy and non-paddy fields partitioned like a chessboard. There the roar of farm machines floats far and wide; tractors spray herbicides. The hillside land on which the poor tillers shed so much tears in the past has been regularly terraced. The rural scene reminds us of a fairyland.

COMMODITY SUPPLIES IMPROVED IN PYONGYANG

SK021206Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--The department stores and shops in Pyongyang are always bustling with customers.

The retail turnover in Pyongyang in the first half of this year grew to 122 percent as against the corresponding period last year. Particularly, foodstuffs such as cooking oil, meat, eggs, cakes and sweets, textiles and furniture were supplied abundantly in this period to the citizens of the capital to make their life plentiful.

Commodity delivery in Pyongyang has made a systematic development. The retail turnover in Pyongyang jumped five times in some 20 years till last year after the completion of the socialist transformation of private commerce and industry. This jump was registered despite the fact that there were several price cuts in those years and, especially in 1974, the prices of over 21,800 kinds of manufactured goods were sharply cut by 30 percent on an average and by 50 percent at maximum.

The commercial networks were extended several times in the two decades. In Pyongyang grocers' shops are densely distributed in the residential quarters to be rationally combined with general merchandise stores, speciality stores and department stores for the maximum convenience of the population.

Sale on order is brisk in the supply of commodities. Under the solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for an even improvement of the people's living, commodity delivery has rapidly developed not only in Pyongyang but in all other parts of the country. Trade networks were distributed more rationally, especially in the rural villages, and manufactured goods were supplied there in large quantities at uniform prices. As a result, the difference in the conditions of commodity purchase has been considerably reduced between the urban and rural population.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN BANKERS--Pyongyang, 30 Jul--The bank delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Mohamed Zarti, director of the banking division of the Central Bank, left here on July 29 by air after a visit to our country. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited a historic site of revolution and went round educational and cultural institutions and various other places. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 30 Jul 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN--Pyongyang, 29 July--DPRK Ambassador to Pakistan Choe Chong-ryong on July 25 paid a farewell call on Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, president of the country, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader and asked the ambassador to deliver his warm greetings to him. He stressed: We deeply respect His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and hail the successes registered by the Korean people in many fields. We have supported the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and this is our government's policy. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 29 Jul 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO BURMA--Pyongyang, 29 Jul--DPRK Ambassador to Burma Ma Chang-chol on July 25 paid a farewell call on Burmese President U Ne Win, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to him. The president warmly and heartedly wished the respected and beloved leader good health and a long life and hoped he wished him success in his noble work. He expressed satisfaction over the daily strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Burma in all fields. He also wished the Korean people great successes in fulfilling the 7-Year plan, a grand long-term plan, and hoped for an early realization of the desire of the Korean people for the country's reunification. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 29 Jul 78 SK]

ENVOY IN BANGLADESH--Pyongyang, 29 Jul--Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh, received DPRK Ambassador to Bangladesh Tak Kwan-chol, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader and asked the ambassador to convey his deepest thanks to him. The president expressed satisfaction over the relations between Korea and Bangladesh which are favourably developing in all fields and said he knew well that Korea under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song was making fast progress. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 29 Jul 78 SK]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 31 Jul--The delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by O Mun-han returned home on July 30 by plane from the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 31 Jul 78 SK]

KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 31 Jul--The 46th home-visiting group of compatriots from Japan headed by Han Chong-sul, vice-chairman of the Gunma prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the 46th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Pak No-ho, managing director of the Supporters' Association of the Kungangsan opera troupe of Changnyon, which had been on a visit to the socialist homeland left Pyongyang on the morning of July 30 by plane. The home-visiting groups were seen off at the airport by Han Pyong-hwa and other personages concerned. The home-visiting groups left Chongjin in the afternoon by the ship Mangyongtong. During their stay in the homeland, the home-visiting groups visited historic sites of revolution and other places. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 31 Jul 78 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTER CLAIMS AGREEMENT IMMINENT ON KIM TESTIMONY

SK030320Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0312 GMT 3 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 3 Aug (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin today said the U.S. has agreed in principle to the correspondence formula Korea suggested as a means of rendering former Korean envoy's cooperation in the U.S. congressional probe of the Korean influence-buying scandal.

"A complete agreement is expected to be made by this Friday (Aug 5) or even earlier," the minister clearly said, adding, "by then, the case of former Korean ambassador to Washington, whose sworn testimony has been relentlessly sought by U.S. House investigators on his alleged roles in the scandal will be a completely closed affair."

This is the first official confirmation of an imminent end to the controversial case which strained the bilateral relations to such an extent that there had once been acrimonious exchanges between the two Korean war allies. Minister Pak disclosed this at a meeting with reporters at Kimpo International Airport.

He left Seoul this morning on a 10-day whirlwind tour of African nations, including Gabon and several other unnamed countries. Sources said the purpose of his African tour is to return the visits made to Seoul by leaders of the African countries and also to drum up their support for the Seoul government's efforts against the communist North Korea's violent revolutionary scheme.

Minister Pak went on that the progress in Seoul-Washington negotiations was made possible by the shared belief of the U.S. and Korea, that a compromise settlement is the best resort. He added the U.S. House of Representatives ethics committee, which has been investigating the Korean scandal, would hold a special session tomorrow on this matter and is expected to declare its final position. There will be reports from Leon Jaworsky, special counsel for the committee, on his own findings about the scandal during the ethics committee session, the minister foresaw.

After the session, the committee is expected to proclaim its acceptance of the correspondence formula, Pak said.

CLARIFICATION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY HOLBROOKE'S REMARKS REPORTED

SK030314Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0232 GMT 3 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Washington, 2 Aug (HAPTONG)--The report, which [said that] the United States has made direct contacts with North Korea five times, is totally false and a complete misrepresentation of what Richard Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said, John Cannon, spokesman for the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Bureau, declared today in a statement.

Secretary Holbrooke met with a group of Asian Americans Monday (July 31) and in answer to a direct question on North Korean contacts flatly stated that the United States has no contacts with North Korea. He stated that U.S. policy on this matter is clear and repeatedly stated that "we will not engage in discussions with North Korea without representatives of South Korea also participating," the spokesman said.

Mr Cannon further disclosed that Secretary Holbrooke did state that North Korea has attempted in various ways to communicate with us to the exclusion of South Korea, but our policy is clear and is unchanged.

About 50 people of Asian-American [as received] including 19 Korean-Americans, met with Mr Holbrooke last Monday at the State Department under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee, the spokesman revealed.

It was known here that the Democratic National Committee also had arranged a meeting between the Asian-Americans and President Carter for the purpose of raising funds for the forthcoming election.

U.S. HOUSE PASSAGE OF ARMS TRANSFER BILL REPORTED

SK021143Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0823 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (HAPTONG)--The Seoul government today welcomed the U.S. House of Representatives' approval of an 800-million-dollar arms transfer program for Korea as part of the House action on an international security assistance bill for FY 1979.

A Foreign Ministry official, commenting on the House passage Tuesday of the bill, said the government was regarding it as a "good omen" for the future of the bilateral relationship, although the outcome was fully anticipated here.

The official, apparently referring to the bilateral rifts over the alleged Korean influence-buying scandal, expressed hopes that the difficulties would be quickly overcome in a smooth manner.

VRPR Reaction

SK031203Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Aug 78 SK

[Text] On 3 Aug the U.S. House passed an authorization bill for transferring \$800 million worth of equipment from the U.S. 2d Division to the Pak Chong-hui clique and a \$2.5 billion international security assistance authorization bill for fiscal year 1979, which includes \$275 million in military sales credit for South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' act of passing such aggressive and criminal documents is a formidable challenge against our people and world opinion which demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. This openly bares the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambition not to withdraw from South Korea and maintain it as their permanent colony and military base by further strengthening their military and economic aid to the Pak Chong-hui clique. This is aimed at goading the Pak Chong-hui clique, which is confronted with downfall, into a new war provocation move against the North behind the screen of troop withdrawal.

By passing these bills in the U.S. House of Representatives, the U.S. imperialists more nakedly revealed before the world their wicked identity as aggressors opposing peace on and the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists should not instigate the Pak Chong-hui clique. They should stop reckless war provocation maneuvers, and immediately withdraw from this land taking along all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S TOUR OF EAST AFRICA ANNOUNCED

SK021140Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin will make an official visit to several countries of Western Africa for talks on economic cooperation and other issues with his counterparts there.

Minister Pak leaves for Africa Thursday morning. He will be accompanied by Sin Dong-won, assistant foreign minister for economic cooperation and four other officials on the tour that would take some ten days, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Pak's tour is being made to reciprocate visits to Seoul by his counterparts in the western African countries in the past, it said.

VRPR SCORES JAPANESE STATEMENTS ON STRENGTHENING FORCES

SK011307Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Unattributed commentary: "Anachronistic, Absurd and Wild Desire for Expansion"]

[Text] In a speech at a lecture meeting in Tokyo, Japan. Director General of the Japan Defense Agency Kanemaru raved that Japan, South Korea and Taiwan shared a common fate in regard to their security. This absurd remark by Kanemaru has revealed the Japanese militarists' aggressive desire to restore their old position in the aggressive "co-prosperity sphere." This is a wicked challenge to people who are struggling against the Japanese militarists' maneuvers for reinvasion.

As is well known, the Japanese reactionaries have strengthened their political, economic and military collusion with the Pak Chong-hui clique in an attempt to restore their old position of colonial domination of the Korean Peninsula. They have maneuvered in various ways to increase their influence in Asia. This has been well shown by the absurd remarks of bosses of the Japanese Government.

In a press conference on 7 July, Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda said that rearmament was necessary to cope with the external threat. In talks with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre on 15 July, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda raved about the necessity to strengthen the trilateral relationship among Japan, the United States and Western Europe. In a press conference on 19 July, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japan Defense Agency made the absurd remark that Japanese Self-Defense Forces have formulated a plan for modernization of its equipment, and had begun reviewing another plan to mobilize Japan's armed forces in case of emergency.

On the pretext of taking measures to cope with the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and with the development of a new situation, the Japanese reactionaries have expanded the Japanese Self-Defense Force on a large scale and have equipped it with up-to-date military equipment. The Japanese authorities' recent moves demonstrate that they are hurriedly making full preparations to launch military activities for overseas expansion in accordance with the U.S. demand for Japan to play an important military role in Asia and on the Korean Peninsula.

Although the Japanese reactionaries have raved that the extensive reinforcement of Japanese Self-Defense Forces and Japan's military collusion with South Korea and Taiwan are wholly for defensive purposes. This is a sheer lie. The spearhead of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, which are being reinforced with each passing day, is not for self-defense, but is pointed at the Korean Peninsula.

As is well known, the Japanese reactionaries' recent reinforcement of their Self-Defense Forces and their repeated aggressive, wild remarks are aimed at restoring their old colonial position in our country by obstructing the reunification of the Korean Peninsula and perpetuating division, and at gaining profits by taking part in an aggressive war against North Korea if the United States provokes it.

This threatens peace and security in Asia and will not bring good results to Japan itself. If Japan truly wants peace in Asia, it should abandon the policy of revising its defense system, stop the reinforcement of the Self-Defense Forces and war preparations and give up its anachronistic, absurd and wild desire to restore its old colonial position on the Korean Peninsula.

There is no doubt that if the Japanese militarists behave indiscreetly in order to restore their old position as colonial rulers, they will be severely retaliated against by our people. Our people will resolutely smash the Japanese militarists' desperate maneuvers to fulfill their wild desire to reinvade the Korean Peninsula with U.S. support and with guidance by the Pak Chong-hui clique.

SCANDALS PROMPT LAWMAKERS TO SEEK CONDUCT CODE

SK030906Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0834 GMT 3 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (HAPTONG)--A recent series of scandals involving lawmakers have set the ruling and opposition parties in motion to have a house cleanup drive in the National Assembly.

Lawmakers, noting that the scandals greatly contributed to damaging a national consensus, let alone harming their own dignity and prestige, are growingly arguing for starting a drive to "purify themselves."

As part of the campaign, they say it will be necessary to prepare a set of guidelines for them to keep as a code of behavior. The scandals include the apartment distribution case, bribe taking, and above all an amorous incident. The last case involving Rep Song Nak-hyon has prompted the National Assembly to seek appropriate measures to keep the parliament upright in the eyes of the public.

Song bowed out from the National Assembly last week when his case came to the surface. He reportedly seduced three high school girls in April to have affairs with them. Though the scandal concerns Song's privacy and it forced him to give up his House membership, the ruling party did not rule out the possibility of seeking ways to bring a criminal charge against him in view of the infamous nature of his behavior.

Sources at the DRP said the ruling party is expected to convene its lawmakers meeting next week or by around the middle of this month to adopt a set of parliamentary code of behavior.

The DRP's sister floor group Yujong-hoe is also expected to follow suit. A Yujong-hoe leadership meeting is expected to be held soon to discuss similar moves to "purify" the group.

The source said a joint DRP-Yujong-hoe meeting is likely to be held early next week to coordinate and prepare measures of the ruling camp.

HERALD URGES INTERNATIONAL TRADE STABILITY

SK010642Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Aug 78 p 3 SK

[Editorial: "Rising Trade Barriers"]

[Text] The steady falling off of our export performance in the first half of the year suggests that a steeper uphill race awaits the Korean economy in the international arena in the months ahead. The prospects of the world economy as a whole appear not quite bright. As things stand now, our slow export growth is largely unavoidable, but we must pull through the stalemate with ingenuity.

Our response to the latest unsavory developments came from two main governmental sources. Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Nam Tok-u said recently that the ever-tightening protectionism on the part of the advanced nations has begun to challenge the continued economic development of Korea.

Pointing out that the negative employment effects, disorderly marketing practices and unfavorable balance of payments in the developed countries should not be attributed to the international trade deficits, Minister Nam called on the advanced countries to end the rapid proliferation of trade restrictions which he claimed are specifically designed to block exports from the newly industrializing countries.

Suggesting that Korea's comparative advantage in labor-intensive light industries is gradually dwindling, Nam said the rising income level and expanded employment opportunities of Korean workers and economic challenges from other developing countries make it necessary for Korea to shift its emphasis to technology-intensive heavy and chemical industries.

On the other hand, Minister of Commerce and Industry Choe Kak-kyu summoned a gathering of ranking industrialists, traders and government officials to find effective measures for the attainment of this year's export target of \$12,500 million. Various incentives including the postponement of the repayment period for export support financing and simplified paper work for export processing and reduction of import tariff rates for some raw materials are offered to clear the clogged overseas marketing channels.

Since the Korean economy is heavily dependent (80 percent) on foreign trade, it has to make export a going concern by all means. In order to stand its ground in the increasingly competitive world market, our export industries and the whole economy must strengthen their infrastructure and inherent solvency. Capacity and viability should be gained if we are to achieve the ambitiously set goal successfully.

Recent reports say nine more member countries of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] are moving to add 21 items to the list of commodities from Korea subject to import restrictions. Already 18 out of 24 OECD members are placing direct or indirect curbs on Korean products. The United States is likely to restrict imports of leather goods, wire rope, bicycles, tires and tubes; Canada is asking for reduced sale of handbags and towels; the European Economic Community is calling for voluntary restraint by Korea on export of shoes.

In spite of repeated calls for liberalization in international trade by leaders of big governments of the world who meet in economic summitry year after year, the barriers to free flow of merchandise are rising higher and higher. Granting that the phenomenon is more or less universal and inevitable, it is our belief that these restrictions should not hamstring the still economically weak and developing nations in the least. Apart from the proposed economic assistance, liberal trade holds the key to tackling the problem of the international trade disharmony.

Greater attention should be paid to restoring stability and solid constitution of our economy essential to bolstering our exports.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GAMBIA--Seoul, 25 Jul--Korean Ambassador to Senegal No Yong-chan was named Monday to concurrently serve as ambassador to Gambia, it was learned here. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0126 GMT 25 Jul 78 SK]

CANADIAN ENERGY, COMMERCE CONFERENCE--Seoul, 25 Jul--The fifth Korea-Canada commerce ministers conference will be held in Seoul Aug 14-19 to discuss, among other things, Canada's supply of energy resources, including coal and uranium, to Korea, it was official reported here today. The Commerce-Industry Ministry said the Canadian delegation to the Seoul meeting will be led by Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce Jack Horner. The Korean Government will be represented by Commerce-Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu, it said. Ministry officials said the government attaches an exceptional importance to the conference as it felt the growing need to secure a long-term uranium supply source. The officials also said that both sides at the Seoul meeting will have concrete talks on the inducement of additional loans needed to implement the government plans to build more nuclear powerplants. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0054 GMT 25 Jul 78 SK]

JAPANESE FISHING TALKS--Seoul, 21 Jul--The 13th annual conference of the Korea-Japan Joint Fishery Committee will be held here in Seoul for four days beginning July 25, the Foreign Ministry here said today. A three-member Korean delegation will be led by Deputy Director Chu Hong-chang of the Office of Fishery, while Yukeo Onda will head a three-member Japanese mission at the meeting. The Seoul meeting will discuss bilateral fishery issues for the effective implementation of the Korea-Japan fishery agreement, including surveys of fishing resources. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0244 GMT 21 Jul 78 SK]

MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS--Seoul, 26 Jul--Director of the Commerce and Industry Ministry's Planning and Management Office Mun Ki-sang was made the ministry's assistant minister for enterprises today. Mun replaced Kim Tong-kyu, who was transferred to serve as assistant minister for heavy industry. Yi Sang-sop, assistant minister for industry, was appointed to be assistant minister for light industry. Kim Son-kil, assistant minister for international cooperation, was made the ministry's chief planner, succeeding Mun Ki-sang. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0115 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK]

ENERGY MINISTER TO EUROPE--Seoul, 28 Jul--Vice Minister Yu Kak-chong of the Energy and Resources Ministry will embark on a tour of European countries on Aug 2 to observe situations of petroleum reserves. Vice Minister Yu will visit France, Sweden, the Netherlands and other European countries for about two weeks. The Energy-Resources Ministry is pushing ahead with its plan to increase the nation's oil reserve capacity from the present 23-day level to 35-day level within this year and again to a 6-day level by 1981, ministry sources added. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0823 GMT 28 Jul 78 SK]

TRADE PACT WITH CHILE--Seoul, 26 Jul--A Korea-Chile trade agreement went into effect June 14, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The trade accord was signed in Seoul between the two countries on Dec 3 last year, ministry sources said. Under the agreement, the two countries will accord the most-favored-nation treatment to each other in trade on a reciprocal basis, the sources added. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 26 Jul 78 SK]

TEXTILE QUOTA TALKS--Seoul, 29 Jul (HAPTONG)--A five-member textile mission from the European Community (EC) visits Korea Jul 30-Aug 2 for talks on setting new quotas for Korea's textile shipments to the EC countries, the Foreign Ministry here announced today. The EC mission will be headed by Tran Van Thinh [name as received], a high EC official in charge of negotiations with textile exporting countries. The new quotas, to be arranged during talks the EC mission will have with Korean officials, are to be applied to the textile shipments for 5 years beginning Jan 1 this year. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0302 GMT 29 Jul 78 SK]

17 8 Aug 78

UNEN DECRIES PRC'S 'GREAT POWER' POLICIES

0W021712Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 07 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Jul (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN publishes an extensive Ulaanbaatar article entitled, "Events Behind the Great Wall of China," which expounds with convincing examples, the essence of the "great power policies" of the present Chinese leadership. These policies are aimed against socialism, peace and the security of people.

The paper says that as increasingly alarming reports come from behind the Great Wall of China all people of good will ask the question: Where is Peking going? What is it moving away from and to whom is it getting closer? Is the power struggle ever ending? If we analyze events in the past month it becomes clear to all that Mao's heirs--said to be his "worthy" successors--are continuing to expand the list of "spoiled feeds" of "the great helmsman."

The world's people understand quite well the consequences that may result from the present policy of China which calls itself a socialist country yet allies itself with the reactionary forces of imperialism. Citing numerous foreign press reports as examples, UNEN notes that Peking is increasingly intensifying its hostile campaign of "great power" slander against the socialist countries. The campaign began with frenzied attacks on the peace loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and is becoming more unbridled. Thus, Peking is an enemy of socialism and a violent champion of a new world war.

China's reactionary policy, UNEN notes, is global in nature. This is demonstrated mainly by the fact that Peking aims to establish its hegemony in Asia. Peking has made a territorial claim against virtually every Asian country. China's great power aspirations and aggressive plans are most clearly revealed by its policy towards its neighbors, particularly Vietnam and Mongolia. Proof of this can be seen in the economic pressure exerted by China on the MPR, in the redrawing of maps on which MPR territory is included within the PRC's boundaries, and in the direct military threat posed by concentrations of Chinese troops near the MPR's borders. In connection with this UNEN recalls that the baseless demands made by the Peking leaders for a withdrawal of Soviet military units--which are deployed here at the request of the Mongolian Government to insure the security and independence of the MPR from possible foreign encroachments--are nothing more than flagrant interference into the internal affairs of a sovereign state and demonstrate once again Peking's great power aspirations. The paper stresses that the MPR is continuing all efforts aimed at normalizing relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

UNEN points out that under the guise of modernizing its economy the PRC is pursuing a course aimed at the country's militarization and intensifies preparations for war. Today the PRC is the only country in the world that openly talks about the inevitability of a new world war. However, the paper stresses in conclusion, imperialist circles and all those who support the Peking leaders' militarist policy should not forget that the destructive force of the explosion that may result from Peking's setting off of the powder keg is equally dangerous to all mankind.

LAO LEADERS GREET COUNTERPARTS ON MPR NATIONAL DAY

0W022147Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0523 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[From UNEN 30 July review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Jul (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN prominently publishes the text of the congratulatory telegram sent by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's

Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic, to the Mongolian leaders on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION

OW022145Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1843 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Aug (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received the delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace headed by A. Ya. Overinnikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Yakut ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is visiting here at the invitation of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace.

The meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by J. Ulbayar, member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee; D. Tshilgan, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; Academician N. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace; and other officials. Also present at the meeting was M.P. Makareyev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR in the MPR.

TSEDENBAL VISITS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION IN BULGAN AYMAG

OW281649Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jul (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, who is visiting Bulgan Aymag (northern Mongolia), yesterday visited the "Saruul Dzam" agricultural association in Hangal Somon.

He met there with representatives of the working people, well-known livestock breeders and leading workers who informed him of the successes of the agricultural cooperative in fulfillment of the national economy plan. He visited a haying brigade of the association where he familiarized himself with the progress in fodder hay procurement and offered useful advice to the participants in the hay harvest.

He gave concrete instructions and made recommendations to leading workers of the aymag and the agricultural cooperative on insuring fulfillment of the state plan; on broad elucidation among the working masses on implementing the principally new slogan of the party; on procurement of abundant fodder for livestock; and on the successful preparations for livestock wintering and increasing livestock fatness during the favorable weather conditions of the summer-autumn period. He wished the association workers great successes in their work.

During his visit to the cooperative Y. Tsedenbal was accompanied by A. Saray, chairman of the Bulgan Aymag executive administration; J. Bandzragch, first secretary of the Erdenet city MPRP committee, and other officials.

29 July UNEN Report

OW011345Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1821 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Jul (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN published an extensive report on the visit of Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, to Bulgan Aymag and Erdenet and Darhan cities a few days ago. The report says that on 26 and 27 July this year Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, visited the Hyalgantin timber procurement enterprise of the MPR Ministry of Forestry and

Woodworking plant, and the Ingettegey and Hutagtin state farms in Bulgan Aymag. During the visit to these establishments Y. Tsedenbal met the working people, acquainted himself with their labor and achievements and gave them most valuable advice. On the same day in the center of Hutag district, Bulgan Aymag, Comrade Y. Tsedenbal received V.S. Oliva, chairman of the Erdenet city Soviet committee of war veterans, deputy chief of the "Meimolibodnostroy" construction administration in Erdenet, and a Ukrainian national. In Erdenet city Y. Tsedenbal visited the museum of the "Meimolibodnostroy" construction administration. The exhibits in the museum show in detail the enormous assistance and genuine friendly concern of the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and all Soviet people towards construction of the copper and molybdenum mining and concentrating combine in Erdenet. In the "honorary visitors book," Y. Tsedenbal wrote: "With great interest and pride we have acquainted ourselves with the creativity of the builders of 'Meimolibodnostroy' who are building the largest structure in Mongolia. This represents a wonderful symbol of the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which is illuminated by the unending light of the great teaching of V.I. Lenin, great leader of all the world's working people, and the ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and which has been tested in labor as well as in battles. I warmly thank you, heroic Mongolian and Soviet construction workers."

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal met members of the Erdenet city MPRP Committee Bureau. Comrade Y. Tsedenbal and his party then left by special train for Darhan city.

On their arrival in Darhan, Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, his wife A.I. Tsedenbal-Filatova and accompanying officials were warmly and cordially welcomed by the working people of Darhan.

A guard of honor was drawn up at the station and the MPR state anthem was played. A well-attended meeting was held which was addressed by S. Gombosuren, Darhan city MPRP committee first secretary; C. Tserendorj, MPR hero of labor and deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural; and Comrade Y. Tsedenbal. Y. Tsedenbal noted the enormous successes of the city's working people in the cause of implementing the party's and government's decisions in the field of developing the republic's economy.

He went on to stress that the leaders of the Soviet Union, particularly L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have shown constant concern and rendered enormous assistance to the noble cause of building Erdenet. The Soviet specialists and workers who are taking a direct part in the socialist construction of our country are performing real miracles. Y. Tsedenbal warmly greeted the specialists of fraternal countries working in Darhan and wished them further great successes and prosperity.

Y. Tsedenbal then met with members of the Darhan city MPRP Committee Bureau.

Y. Tsedenbal and his party then visited the city's meat combine, the G. Dimitrov sheepskin factory, and the construction site of the city music and drama theater. Y. Tsedenbal also visited the Darhan city house building combine. In the "honorary visitors book" Y. Tsedenbal wrote: "This remarkable combine, which was a gift from L.I. Brezhnev, is a symbol of inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship. It is of enormous significance to the cause of establishing a material and technical base of socialism in the MPR. Our comrades' aim is to fully utilize the capacities of this combine and to persistently learn from their Soviet friends and their rich experience. I hope that the workers of this enterprise will successfully master the Russian language and fully operate the house building combine at its designed capacities as soon as possible."

On the same day Y. Tsedenbal arrived by special train in Ulaanbaatar.

TSEDENBAL PRESENTS AWARDS TO HENTII AYMAI ARTISTS

0W011417Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1820 GMT ul 78 OW

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jul (MONTSAME)--O. Sharhuhon, singer of the Hentii Aymag Palace of Culture, was awarded the title of People's Artist of the MPR. A 10-day festival of Hentii Aymag culture and arts is ending today in Ulaanbaatar. I. Dashnyam, choir master of the Hentii Aymag Palace of Culture was awarded the title of Merited Arts Worker of the MPR for his great creative successes. The awards were presented today by Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

BATMONH RECEIVES VISITING JAPANESE DIET DELEGATION

0W261237Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1518 GMT 25 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Jul (MONTSAME)--Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today received the Japanese Diet delegation headed by T. Hasegawa. The Japanese group is visiting here at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural.

The meeting was attended by Professor D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the executive committee of the Mongolian parliamentary group, and other officials, as well as T. Akiyama, Japanese ambassador to the MPR.

Parliamentary Group Meets Japanese

0W261335Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jul (MONTSAME)--A meeting with the Japanese Diet delegation headed by T. Hasegawa, which is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, was held today by the executive committee of the Mongolian parliamentary group at the MPR People's Great Hural.

The meeting, which passed in a warm atmosphere, was attended by T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and member of the executive committee of the Mongolian parliamentary group; Professor D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the executive committee, and other officials. The meeting was also attended by T. Akiyama, Japanese Ambassador to the MPR.

Dietman Hasegawa Interviewed

0W271017Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0554 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jul (MONTSAME)--A delegation of the Japanese-Mongolian friendship group of both houses of the Japanese Diet has for the first time visited Mongolia. Takashi Hasegawa, head of the Japanese Diet delegation which visited here at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, has declared that the visit left him with an excellent impression.

In an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent, T. Hasegawa noted that in recent years as a result of improving relations between Japan and Mongolia economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries has been developing. The activities of the Japanese-Mongolian friendship group, established in both houses of the Japanese Diet, is aimed at providing the Japanese public with a correct impression of the MPR. The Japanese people are very interest in Mongolia, he said.

The Japanese dietman also spoke about the delegation's visit to the experimental goats' hair and camel wool products enterprise in Ulaanbaatar, which has Japanese equipment.

A large enterprise of this kind is to be built in the future with advanced equipment and specialists. This is one example of Japanese-Mongolian cooperation, T. Hasegawa stressed. The head of the Japanese delegation noted the topicality of the problem of strengthening peace and security on the Asian Continent and the struggle of the progressive Japanese public toward this goal. Solving this problem depends directly on the efforts and joint action of all Asian countries. Ordinary Japanese people, he declared, do not want war or nuclear weapons.

26 July Departure

OW271007Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 26 Jul 78 JW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jul (MONTSAME)--The Japanese Diet delegation headed by Takashi Hasegawa, which visited the MPR at the invitation of the MPR People's Great Hural, left here today. The Japanese Diet delegation was seen off from Bayant-unas Airport by T. Gotoo, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium and member of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; Professor D. Tsebegmid, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mongolian Parliamentary Group; B. Lhamjab, member of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; R. Gunsen, chairman of the Mongolian-Japanese Group; D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. Also on hand was T. Akiyama, Japanese ambassador to the MPR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS HALF-YEAR PLAN FULFILLMENT

OW261343Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0519 GMT 24 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Jul (MONTSAME)--The MPR Council of Ministers yesterday discussed the results of fulfilling the national economic plan and meeting the MPR State Budget for the first half of 1978. (It was noted) that the 6-month targets for raising young livestock, industrial output and state budget revenues were overfulfilled and that therefore the tasks of developing the economy and raising the national welfare are being successfully implemented.

J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, addressed the council on questions of steadily improving quality and raising work efficiency in all branches of the national economy, fully using production capacities, economizing on raw materials and fuel and power resources, and constantly raising labor productivity.

The MPR Council of Ministers obliged state organs to thoroughly analyze the results of fulfilling the plan for the first half of the year and to adopt further measures to implement the MPRP Central Committee's new slogan on the protection of socialist property and labor.

BRIEFS

DPRK SOLIDARITY MONTH--Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jul--Kim I-hun, DPRK ambassador to the MPR, today held a film show to mark the end of the month of support for the Korean people's struggle for peaceful and democratic reunification of the country and for withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. Present at the film show were B. Dashtseren, chief of a section of the MPRP Central Committee; P. Dabaasambu, MPR deputy minister of culture; D. Tsahilgan, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; D. Tserendondong, deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Association, and other officials. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0542 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW]

VOPB ARTICLE MARKS 57TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF CCP

BK041235Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1980 GM.
4 Jul 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "May the Chinese Communist Party's New Great Long March Be Successful"]

[Text] July 1, 1978 is the 57th founding anniversary of the CCP. On this auspicious occasion, the Burma Communist Party, the People's Army and the people of Burma profoundly honor with affection and respect the CCP, the People's Liberation Army and the people of China.

The CCP is a party founded and developed under the personal attention and leadership of the great teacher and guide of the world proletariat, Comrade Mao Tse-tung. The party unified and led the people of China in fighting and crushing the three evil systems--imperialism, feudal-landlordism and bureaucrat capitalism--and won victory for the people's democratic revolution. It has provided leadership and scored one victory after another by waging struggles to surmount the twists and turns and all kinds of difficulties facing the Chinese people's socialist revolution and socialist construction. It also successfully waged the great proletarian revolution under the inspiration and personal guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

The CCP has resolutely opposed modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist clique at the center, thus further strengthening and purifying Marxist principles. It has consistently practiced noble and genuine proletarian internationalism. Following the death of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the CCP under the leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has continued waging the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Under the courageous and acute leadership of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the CCP has struggled to defeat the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao "gang of four" and is continuing the task of uprooting the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

The Chinese people are striving to transform socialist China into an affluent and powerful country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense, science, technology, and so forth. Outstanding victories have followed one after another in the Chinese people's efforts in all fields in accordance with the strategy "grasp the Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as the key link and bring about great order across the land." Guided by the party line adopted at the 11th CCP Congress, the Chinese people, coordinating all progressive forces and laying down general tasks for the new period, have taken giant strides toward implementing their tasks in all spheres, directions and areas of work.

We firmly believe that under the leadership of the CCP--which has marched ahead successfully, scoring victories at each and every phase by sailing full steam ahead past obstacles, rocks and shallow waters--the Chinese people, who with great confidence have begun their great long march in the era of socialist revolution and socialist construction, will surely succeed in carrying out the general tasks for the new period.

The victory of the CCP, the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people is the victory of the international proletariat and the world's oppressed peoples. It is also the victory of the BCP, the people's army and the Burmese people.

Our parties, armies and peoples have the (?noblest) tradition of consistently joining hands in struggle. While taking a firm and common stand on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought, we have made ceaseless efforts to struggle against imperialism, international reactionaries, and modern revisionism with the Soviet revisionist clique at the center.

We have learned from each other, supported each other, encouraged each other and forged a stronger bond of militant friendship. Our noble militant friendship will always flourish and bloom.

While honoring the noble 57th founding anniversary of the CCP, may we wish the CCP, the People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people one great victory after another!

May the militant friendship between our parties, armies and peoples grow even stronger!

BRIEFS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS--The Burmese delegation headed by Managing Director of the Communications Corporation U Khin Maung Tun returned to Rangoon on 30 July after attending the seminar on international satellite communications held in Washington recently. The delegation also visited Britain, Japan, India, Hong Kong and Singapore to study and discuss satellite communications, which Burma is expected to establish by February 1979 upon completion of the Intelsat project. The Intelsat project, carried out under the communications development program, will enable Burma to have a worldwide communications link the year round. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Jul 78 BK]

JAPANESE EDUCATION OFFICIAL--The Japanese deputy minister for education, Mr (Takeo Kondo), arrived in Rangoon on 30 July for a 3-day visit. The deputy minister will hold talks with heads of the Education Ministry during his stay. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 30 Jul 78 BK] Visiting Japanese Deputy Minister of Education Mr (Kondo) on 31 July called on Acting Education Minister and Minister of Health Col Win Maung in Rangoon. The Japanese Deputy minister also held talks on educational matters with Deputy Minister of Education Dr Maung Maung Aye and heads of education departments. Later, the Japanese deputy minister visited the Thamaing Regional College, Rangoon Arts and Science University and Foreign Language Institute and also attended a banquet held at the Karaweik Hall by acting Education Minister Col Win Maung. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK] Visiting Japanese Deputy Education Minister Mr (Kondo) left Rangoon by air on 1 August upon completion of his 3-day visit. He was seen off at the airport by Deputy Education Minister Dr Maung Maung Aye and officials of the education ministry, and the Japanese ambassador and his staff. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK]

ANTI-INSURGENT RALLY--An anti-insurgent rally was held in Ye on 31 July. Chairman of the rally, Comrade (San Tin) displayed the corpse of village councillor U (Ye) who was killed by the new Mon State Party and explained how he was brutally murdered by the insurgents. The rally adopted resolutions denouncing the Mon and Karen insurgents for their brutality and subversive activities, urging that the insurgents be crushed with people's might and calling on the people to work with the people's army, people's militia and people's police force to eliminate the insurgents [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK]

SON SEN 31 JULY MEETING WITH HUA KUO-FENG REPORTED

BK020910Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP and premier of the State Council of the PRC, met in a most warm and cordial audience with the military delegation of our Democratic Kampuchean Government headed by Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen. On the afternoon of 31 July 1978, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, met with Comrade Son Sen, alternate member of the Standing Committee of the KCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister in charge of national defense, chairman of the General Staff Commission of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and leader of the military delegation of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, and other members of the delegation.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Chen Hsi-lien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP and vice premier of the Chinese State Council; Comrade Wang Shang-Jung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA; Comrade Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CCP; Comrade Chang Hai-feng, vice foreign minister; Comrade Chai Cheng-wen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; and Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea.

On that occasion, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had a warm and cordial talk with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen and other members of our delegation in a spirit of revolutionary friendship and profound feelings of love and respect for our Kampuchean people. Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed warm support for our Kampuchean People's struggle. He asked Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen to convey his fraternal regards and best wishes to Comrade Secretary Pol Pot and other comrade Kampuchean leaders.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen expressed the joy of our military delegation at being able to pay its first visit to the PRC following the total and definitive liberation of Kampuchea. Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen conveyed warmest fraternal revolutionary salutations and best wishes for good health, long life and success from Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, Comrade Deputy Secretary Nuon Chea and other comrade Kampuchean leaders to Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Comrade Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, Comrade Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien, Comrade Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing and other comrade Chinese party and state leaders.

Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen expressed joy and satisfaction at the constant development of the great revolutionary friendship, great militant solidarity and sincere cooperation based on equality and mutual respect between our two parties, armies and peoples of Kampuchea and China. The meeting proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere permeated with the profound sentiments of great revolutionary friendship and great militant solidarity between the two parties, armies, peoples and countries of Kampuchea and China.

Further Activities of Delegation

BK020948Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 30 July 1978, the military delegation of our Democratic Kampuchean Government led by Comrade Son Sen, alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the KCP, deputy prime minister for national defense and chairman of the General Staff Commission of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, currently paying an official friendship visit to the PRC, paid its respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader and great teacher of the Chinese people, outstanding combatant of proletarian internationalism and great comrade-in-arms of our Kampuchean people.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen laid a wreath and stood solemnly, with profound feelings of love and respect, in paying homage to the numerous good deeds that Chairman Mao performed for the international proletariat, for the revolutionary people and for the oppressed peoples and countries of the world. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese PLA.

On the afternoon of the same day, our delegation held talks with the military delegation of the PRC Government led by Comrade Chen Hsi-lien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP and vice premier of the Chinese State Council. A number of leading comrades responsible for the three categories of the Chinese PLA--ground, naval and air--as well as comrades responsible for the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the CCP also took part in the talks.

The two sides considered and discussed matters concerning the strengthening and expanding of the great bond of revolutionary friendship and solidarity that traditionally existed between the two armies and peoples under the leadership of the two parties of Kampuchea and China. The two sides also exchanged views on problems concerning the interests of the two peoples and countries and on other problems of common interest. The talks proceeded in a profound atmosphere of mutual understanding and total agreement in a most sincere and pure spirit of proletarian internationalism.

On the afternoon of 31 July, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen and other members of our military delegation paid a cordial call on Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP, vice premier of the State Council and minister of national defense of the PRC at a hospital in Peking. Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen and Comrade Vice Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien had a cordial and intimate talk in a warm atmosphere. The military delegation of our Democratic Kampuchean Government is continuing its visit to the fraternal PRC.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES NONALINED CONFERENCE IN BELGRADE

BK020334Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Foreign Ministers Conference of the Nonalined Countries in Belgrade Was a Conference of Unity in the Struggle To Defend the Nonalined Principles Against the Acts of Sabotage of the Major Imperialist and Expansionist Powers and Their Collaborators"]

[Text] The foreign ministers conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade concluded on 30 July after a 6-day session. To sum up the outcome of this conference, it was a conference of unity in the active struggle to protect the principles of nonalinement against the acts of sabotage of the major imperialist and expansionist powers and their collaborators.

In the past few years those powers have stepped up their activities to undermine the non-alined movement and have attempted to divert this movement into serving their own interests. On the one hand their propaganda machines have wickedly attacked the nonalined movement by spreading rumors that this movement is plagued by infighting and confusion and is on the brink of a complete split; on the other hand they have been frantically active in seeking friends in an attempt to gain support within the nonalined movement, to divert the movement from its sacred principles and make it serve their aggressive and expansionist ambitions instead. At the same time they have increased their acts of aggression, expansion, interference, subversion and intimidation against other people in a most insolent manner according to their concept of relying on brutal force without the slightest regard for world public opinion. They have successively intensified their acts of aggression and expansion and their putsch plots, particularly in Africa, Arab countries, South Asia and Southeast Asia. In so doing they have calculated that they could threaten anybody at will. They have come to believe that other people will be cowed.

However, to their great despair, they have been badly bruised, for everyone knows well the features of both the imperialists and expansionists and their mercenaries. Independence- and peace-loving countries, including an absolute majority of the nonaligned countries, have fought back against them. For this purpose, the recent foreign ministers conference of nonaligned nations in Belgrade was most militantly active in defending the principles of nonalignment against the acts of encroachment, aggression, expansion and interference by the major imperialist and expansionist powers and their collaborators.

The speeches by many delegates, including especially the opening address by President Tito and the speeches by Somalia, Korea, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Zaire and Gabon, clearly show the magnitude of this struggle. The resolution of the conference also clearly reflects this struggle. Most remarkable was the utter isolation of Cuba and Vietnam as henchmen of the major expansionist power who have pushed their way into the nonaligned movement in order to undermine it. Cuba has played the role of a major puppet for the major expansionist power in carrying out its acts of aggression and expansion in Africa. Vietnam has played the role of another major puppet conducting acts of aggression and expansion in the Indochinese Peninsula and Southeast Asia. Many countries manifestly warned them, while others raised the question of expelling them outright from the nonaligned movement, or putting them on trial. Vietnam tried to defend Cuba and vice versa before all those who attended the conference. Both of them were unequivocally denounced by the meeting. The more they attempted to protect each other, the more exposed they became. In particular, it has become more apparent to everyone that Vietnam is behaving like another Cuba in the Indochinese Peninsula and Southeast Asia.

To sum up, completely contrary to the predictions by the so-called fortune tellers on the payroll of the major imperialist and expansionist powers who claimed that this would be a conference of division, the recent foreign ministers conference of nonaligned countries in Belgrade turned out to be one of unity in the struggle against the major imperialist and expansionist powers and the few puppets that have sneaked into the movement in disguise in order to sabotage and undermine it from within.

This is another victory for the nonaligned movement and another defeat for the major imperialist and expansionist powers and their puppets. The principles of nonalignment--namely the principles of independence, equality and mutual respect--have been preserved and brought to new heights. The solidarity and unity of the nonaligned countries have been further strengthened and developed on the basis of principles that are increasingly widely known. We are confident that the solidarity and unity of the nonaligned movement, which has come through one torturous and complex struggle after another, will be further strengthened and developed in future struggles against all acts of encroachment, aggression, expansion and interference by the major imperialist and expansionist powers and their puppets. Should the latter stubbornly persist in continuing their encroachment, aggression, expansion and interference, they will suffer an even more serious defeat; and their puppets which have sneaked into the nonaligned movement in disguise in order to undermine it will certainly be expelled.

Comments by Delegates

HK020347Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature]

[Text] The delegates of the great majority of nonaligned countries have expressed their firm determination to preserve and uphold the principles of nonalignment and have vehemently denounced the major imperialist and expansionist powers and their collaborators for attempting to divide the nonaligned movement.

At the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in Belgrade from 25 to 30 July, foreign ministers and representatives of the great majority of nonaligned countries made speeches during the plenary sessions expressing the desire of their peoples and governments to continue adhering to the principles of nonalignment and safeguarding and promoting these principles. The representatives of these countries vehemently denounced and condemned countries which act on the henchmen and abominable instrument of the major international reactionary, imperialist and expansionist powers and which bear the label of nonalignment but, in actual deeds and nature, behave as the hirelings of these major powers to carry out interference, aggression, expansion and annexation and sow division in other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Following are brief excerpts from the speeches by a number of delegates:

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Hameed said that the nonaligned countries resolutely oppose the division of the world into factions supporting one of the major powers and into zones controlled by one of the major powers. The nonaligned countries will never surrender to foreign pressure and domination under any form. Sri Lanka resolutely defends the independent and sovereign traits of the nonaligned movement and will never allow these special traits to be lost.

Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs as-Sabah denounced and condemned the major imperialist and expansionist powers and their collaborators for permanently stationing troops in some nonaligned countries, thus turning these countries into areas of contention between the two superpowers.

The leader of the Peruvian delegation spoke against the efforts made by the major imperialist and expansionist powers and their collaborators to force the nonaligned countries into capitulating to them and following their views and stand.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali denounced and condemned Cuba for carrying out open and gross interference and aggression against African countries with the support of the major expansionist power, its ringleader. He proposed that a new site other than Havana, capital of Cuba, be chosen for the forthcoming sixth summit of nonaligned countries on the grounds that Cuba is no longer qualified as a nonaligned state. The foreign ministers of Sudan, Zaire, Gabon, Somalia and other countries were also unanimous in feeling that Cuba, an instrument for the aggression, expansion, subversion and putschist plots of the major international reactionary, expansionist power, can no longer be regarded as a member of the nonaligned movement; and the representatives of these countries proposed that it should be expelled from the movement.

The foreign ministers of many other nonaligned countries were also unanimous in feeling that the struggle to safeguard and solidify the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned movement on the basis of the sacred principles of nonalignment should continue. The major imperialist and expansionist powers and their collaborators should never be allowed to divert or recruit this movement into serving their policy of aggression, expansion and war provocation. At the same time, the mercenaries of these major powers, namely Vietnam and Cuba, were shamefully exposed and utterly isolated. In this precarious situation, the Vietnamese delegate made a frantic effort during the meeting to protect Cuba, his ally. However, this was to no avail. On the contrary, the more Vietnam tried to protect Cuba, the more clearly the conference participants saw its nature and intention. As for the Cuban delegate, he also held a press conference in a no less frantic effort to defend his country and Vietnam, its collaborator and a fellow puppet of the major expansionist power on the Indochinese Peninsula and in Southeast Asia. However, the more Cuba attempted to protect Vietnam, the more clearly it made everybody see that Vietnam is acting as another Cuba in this part of the world.

CORRUPTION OF PRESENT SRV REGIME REVEALED

BK310556Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jul 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The True Nature of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Regime Is Corrupt and a Satellite of International Imperialism and Expansionism"]

[Text] The present Vietnamese regime of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is not in the least revolutionary or socialist. Its true nature is corrupt, rotten and antirevolutionary. It oppresses the people and serves as a satellite of the international imperialists and expansionists. This true nature has taken shape since the war, when the administration at all levels became one which oppresses, exploits and plunders the people. Such things have been practiced systematically.

While the husbands hold the power, the wives use that power to control and own the state and people's property, disposing of it as they wish. This is the general situation in the present Vietnamese regime from the higher to the lower level. Party cadres, economic and technical cadres, military cadres, state administrative cadres of the ministerial level, and regional, sector, provincial, communal and village cadres are all plunderers. They have become utterly rotten and have systematically practiced deceit.

When the war was at its height, senior cadres of the Vietnamese army still brought their wives along and allowed them to steal clothes, rice, salt, gasoline and the army's refined petroleum and to plunder livestock and rice belonging to the people to sell in areas under enemy control. After that, army cadres and their wives traded with and served as espionage agents for the enemy. This is why the enemy was able to wipe out a large number of Vietnamese soldiers. The U.S. imperialists' B-52's were thus able to accurately bomb the areas where the Vietnamese armed forces were stationed. The more the Vietnamese military chiefs and leaders became frightened of the power of the B-52's, the more they became discouraged and surrendered to the U.S. imperialists.

Since liberation, this true nature has shown as clearly as broad daylight. In particular, since the North Vietnamese authorities of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique have gotten a good taste of the life in the South Vietnamese society which it inherited from the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the true nature of corruption, antirevolution, counter-revolution, oppression against the people and of being a new colony of international imperialism and expansionism has been further strengthened and expanded. Vietnamese cadres of all levels have become defenders of the capitalist landlords. The capitalist landlords have bought the Vietnamese cadres with money, jewelry and women and through the wives and children of the cadres.

The situation of husbands holding power and wives using their husbands' power to control the state and the sale of people's property has plagued and caused the deterioration of every area to a great extent. War booty confiscated from the Saigon puppet clique has been plundered by the cadres of all levels and sold to their relatives. Cadres of all levels have also taken turns to plunder billions of dollars of foreign aid. Rice, flour, milk and so forth that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique shamelessly begged from others and even from the imperialists and their lackeys have all been plundered by the Vietnamese cadres. None of these things have reached the people. This is why the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has never stopped begging from others. As for the people, they still suffer from famine and remain jobless. Prices of commodities have continued to increase.

In the current Le Duan-Pham Van Dong regime, new capitalists have quickly strengthened and expanded their forces. Most of these new capitalists are cadres who hold high office and are accorded special rights, particularly cadres who have been sent from the north to hold power in the south. This is the right cause of the dispute between cadres from the north and those in the south. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique cannot solve this dispute because the cadres from the north are not in the south as revolutionary cadres who serve the people. They are in the south as the power-holders, oppressors, controllers and plunderers of the people from all walks of life.

In Hanoi, one can easily recognize these new capitalists. They are members of the cadre class who have the opportunity to hold any position in the south. It is through these people that one can see Honda motorcycles, television sets, radio sets, electric fans, air conditioners, record players, records and tape recorders, U.S. imperialists' records and refrigerators flow from Saigon to Hanoi and other northern areas of Vietnam. These things are carried by all means of transportation, such as trains, civilian planes and military planes. Together with all these goods, the American lifestyle has also spilled from Saigon to Hanoi and the other northern parts of Vietnam. These new capitalists and their children are very proud of these remnants of the U.S. imperialists. They often shamelessly show off these things to others.

The Vietnamese cadres of all levels are creating a rotten lifestyle. There are prostitutes everywhere in their society. All of these things constitute a chronic wound which is constantly spreading.

This is the true situation of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. Its party, army, and administration from the higher to the lower level and its Vietnamese society are rotten. They are becoming more rotten. The more rotten they become, the more they suffer from famine and beg for more aid from others. The more they suffer from famine, beg for more aid and borrow money from others, the more indebted they become to both the international imperialists and expansionists.

At the same time, the great defeats of their policy of aggression and expansion against Kampuchean territory and of aggression and encroachment upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries in Southeast Asia in their capacity as puppets of the international expansionists have caused the Vietnamese to face more military, political, economic and financial difficulties at home and in the international arena.

Hunger Said Widespread

BK030656Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Why Does Cambodia Have Rice To Eat While Vietnam Has None?"]

[Text] Why does Kampuchea have rice to eat while Vietnam has none? Is it because Kampuchea enjoys massive foreign aid while Vietnam does not enjoy any? In order to answer these questions, it is necessary to first study the actual events and their causes in detail.

During the 1970-1975 war against the U.S. imperialists and for national liberation, Kampuchea had sufficient rice for food. It even gave a large part of its rice to Vietnam. In fact, the Kampuchean revolution was able to completely support itself, as well as provide for the livelihood of the people in the liberated zone and that of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army at the front. From 1970-1975, amid the seething flames of the war, Kampuchea gave not less than 100,000 tons of rice per year to Vietnam.

This amount includes 20,000 to 30,000 tons of rice that Kampuchea officially sold to Vietnam, 20,000 to 30,000 tons that Vietnam unofficially bought from Kampuchea and foods equivalent to 30,000 to 40,000 tons of rice that the Kampuchean people fed the Vietnamese forces that were then stationed on Kampuchean soil.

As for Vietnam, at that time it did not have even a single grain of rice and was in famine. Almost 2 million [figure as heard] Vietnamese troops stationed on Kampuchean soil at that time depended totally on Kampuchea for their food supply. North Vietnam received foreign aid of several hundreds of thousands of tons of rice or flour each year. Why did that happen? It was because: 1. Its general political line was ineffective; 2. Its production line was ineffective; 3. Its economic and financial lines were erroneous; 4. It had no refugees in the southern part of Vietnam; 5. The people did not support it. The entire southern part was in the hands of the Thieu clique and the people there were under the control of the Thieu clique.

The above-mentioned actual situation in Kampuchea was due to the fact that it had sufficient rice to eat, massive and numerous liberated zones throughout the Kampuchean countryside and plenty of people--general peasants as well as people from various other walks of life. As for Vietnam, which had boasted of being a prosperous and powerful country, it in fact had no food, no land and no people. It had to use refugees on Kampuchean soil and live on the rice and food of the Kampuchean people and revolution. This was the situation during 1970-1975.

Now let us look at the situation in Kampuchea and Vietnam since liberation. Since liberation, Kampuchea has managed to solve the food problem by itself. It even has a surplus for export. As for Vietnam, it has always suffered from famine. In 1975, it had famine and was short of about 3 to 4 million tons of rice. Vietnam was again short of about 2 to 3 million tons of rice in 1976, 2 million tons in 1977 and 2 million tons in 1978.

Now in 1978, its people, particularly those in central Vietnam, are still suffering a food shortage. Its soldiers eat only bran. Vietnam has thus become well known throughout the world as the recipient of massive foreign aid each year. It is also known on all the five continents that Vietnam very avidly asks for food supplies from others almost every month.

We should consider why Kampuchea has enough rice. Has Kampuchea ever received massive aid from anyone? Has Kampuchea ever begged for aid? Does it beg for aid every month? Why has the SRV been short of rice? Why have several areas of the SRV been plagued with famine? Has this situation been caused by the lack of other countries providing aid? This situation and these facts are well known to people throughout the world. In the face of such a serious situation, the Vietnamese still have the gall to tell lies to everyone, to slander and belittle Kampuchea by saying that the fact that Kampuchea has rice is due to several reasons, including foreign aid and the fertility of its soil. To justify the serious famine that has plagued their country, the Vietnamese have lied to other people, saying that this food shortage is due to their poor soil. However, the situation clearly reflects the serious problems now facing the SRV and its badly conceived policies on food, economic, financial, military and diplomatic problems.

The real reasons why rice is available in Kampuchea and why the SRV has become short of rice are the following: Kampuchea has formulated correct basic policies to deal with food, economic, financial, military and diplomatic matters. Kampuchea has tried hard to increase food production so as to be self-sufficient in accordance with the correct agricultural line.

It has firmly adhered to the stand of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-determination in dealing with food, the economy, finance, military matters and foreign affairs. In trying to uphold its pride, dignity and honor, Kampuchea has struggled to overcome all manner of obstacles and to solve its problems independently and has never caused any trouble for the friendly countries and the world people because of food problems, which are in fact due to laziness and a lack of efficiency in the field of food production. This is also the correct revolutionary and internationalist stand of our Kampuchean revolution.

By considering the conditions and factors that have made Kampuchea self-sufficient in rice and the fact that this country has independently solved its food problem since its liberation, people can correctly appreciate the policy of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-determination that the Kampuchean revolution has implemented in dealing with various matters, including food, economy, finance and foreign affairs.

What, then, has caused the SRV to be short of food? The causes of this state of affairs are: First of all, a badly conceived basic policy; second, the Vietnamese economic policy is wrong and inefficient; third, their production policy is wrong and unreliable and, most importantly, instead of trying to increase production for their own needs, they have placed their confidence on and depend essentially on foreign aid; fourth, the Vietnamese have mobilized their forces to serve their ambitious expansionist policy in Southeast Asia and their desire to become the major regional power there; and fifth, the Vietnamese have mobilized all their resources and manpower for the implementation of their Indochina federation strategy and, especially, have committed a series of large-scale acts of expansionist aggression against Democratic Kampuchea.

The serious famine that is now facing the Vietnamese and the real causes of their fiasco have enabled people throughout the world to better know and clearly realize the vicious real nature of the Vietnamese and their dependence on other countries for food and for aid in military, economic, financial, diplomatic and other fields.

Kampuchea for its part has not depended on foreign aid for food and has never begged for aid. As for the SRV, it has been reported every day that the Vietnamese have traveled from one country to another throughout the world to beg various organizations for rice, wheat and other food supplies because they are facing a serious famine. With such a large amount of foreign aid, why is the SRV still plagued with famine? If the SRV wishes to have enough rice for its own consumption, it should adopt a correct policy and especially, it should immediately stop aggressing against Kampuchea.

SOLDIER DESCRIBES 25 MARCH CLASH WITH VIETNAMESE

BK011628Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jul 78 EK

[Letter from Comrade (Phon), a Cambodian Revolutionary Army combatant in Kaoh Thom district, eastern region, to his parents in Kompong Speu Province--date of letter not given]

[Summary] Dear father, dear mother: For the past 3 years the party has charged my unit with protecting the border. I am sending this letter with the group in charge of giving us logistical support. Let me tell you of the success my unit has achieved on the battlefield in defense of the revolutionary gains, the country, the party, the revolution and the Kampuchean race.

Dear parents: Our beloved fatherland has been liberated from the iron yoke of colonialism imposed on us by the imperialists, their stooges, the traitorous clique and the oppressor classes of all stripes.

But the enemies--particularly the Vietnamese who have always had the ambition to swallow our country and exterminate our race through their evil Indochina federation strategy--are most furious with Democratic Kampuchea's pursuit of an independent and self-reliant policy and its refusal to become their slave and follow their command.

For this reason, after finishing their war against U.S. imperialism, the Vietnamese turned against us, launching an undeclared war of aggression which escalated in intensity and barbarity, especially at the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978. However, each time they have tried to encroach upon us the Vietnamese have been smashed and defeated by our Revolutionary Army under the correct leadership of our KCP headed by Comrade Secretary Pol Pot. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese are stubborn and continue to violate our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, interfering in our internal affairs in a most arrogant manner.

"On 25 March a Vietnamese enemy regiment supported by five armored personnel carriers, five T-28 planes and two helicopters intruded into our territory in Khum Sampeou Pun of Kaoh Thom district, displaying unprecedented insolence and barbarity. After their aircraft and artillery bombarded and shelled our territory, especially in the vicinity of the Prek Toeng bridge, the Phum Rumdah Thmei monastery and Phnum Borei, the Vietnamese then invaded our territory. At 0800 they reached Phum Veal Sre Tinaot. At noon they pushed deeper and reached Phum Rumdah Thmei in Khum Sampeou Pun, 13 km from the border. At that time my unit was engaged in maximizing production in the fields near Prek Toeng. Immediately upon learning this heart-stopping news, my unit unanimously decided to suspend field work and take up weapons for the battle.

"We attacked the enemy from two directions, from the north to stop their advance and from the west to pierce their left flank. At 1400 on the same day, my unit fired the first shot at the Vietnamese aggressors. Under the tempestuous offensive and torrential onslaught of our heroic Revolutionary Army, in less than one half hour, both the infantrymen and the armored cars of the Vietnamese enemy had turned back and fled in panic.

"However, as the terrain was not favorable--marshy, waterlogged flat country covered with weeds and elephant grass--the Vietnamese could not run fast enough. My unit gave them hot pursuit. We killed one enemy soldier after another along the way to the border. At approximately 1630 my unit overtook the enemy forces at Bak Dai and Prey Sbov. The cornered Vietnamese exchanged fire with us for a few minutes. However, after two of their armored cars were destroyed they fled in great panic.

"At 1700 on 25 March my unit succeeded in completely expelling the Vietnamese aggressors from our territory, having destroyed two armored cars, killed approximately 30 enemy troops and seized a number of weapons and war materials."

Dear parents: The Vietnamese are most ambitious. They want to swallow our country and exterminate our race. Despite repeated setbacks, the Vietnamese have continued to commit acts of aggression and subversion against us. Like the rest of our army, my unit is heightening revolutionary vigilance. We are not allowing ourselves to become complacent in victory. We are ready to crush all enemy maneuvers so as to preserve our nation, party and revolution.

Dear parents: In conclusion I wish you and all compatriots in the rear happiness and success in your work to contribute to the defense and construction of Democratic Kampuchea at present and in the future.

NATION REVIEW: TENG HIAO-PING TO VISIT 24-29 OCTOBER

BK030373Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Aug 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Now it's official. Chinese First Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will officially visit Thailand from October 24 to 29. The report on the planned visit was delivered to the Cabinet for acknowledgement by the Foreign Ministry during its weekly meeting on Tuesday [August 1] an informed source said. Mr Teng, who is expected to stay at the Oriental Hotel during his five-day visit here, will be accompanied by several Chinese reporters.

KING ACCEPTS CREDENTIALS OF NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

BK021476Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Aug 78 BK

[Excerpt] On 2 August at 1740 his majesty the king received credentials from Chang Wei-lieh, the PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Thailand. The ceremony took place at Chakri Maha Prasat Throne Hall in the Grand Palace.

FUEL OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON OIL IMPORTS FROM CHINA

BK020816Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Recorded interview with director of the Fuel Organization of Thailand, Navy Capt Praphan Charumani, on PRC oil sales to Thailand--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Praphan] We have learned from Commerce Minister Nam Phunwatthu that the PRC has agreed to sell us about 300,000 metric tons of high speed diesel, of which we are still very short. The price and other conditions will be negotiated. China has the supply in stock for sale to us. In the future, if China has bunker oil in stock, we will negotiate to buy that also.

[Question] Will the price of the high speed diesel be lower than the market price?

[Answer] I understand that it must be lower than from other sources since China obtains it from (Chengli) and then sells it to Mr Huang, or to the Summit Industrial Corporation. That is the first point. Second, we failed to reach agreement in previous negotiations to purchase high speed diesel from China because the price demanded was higher than our control price. We told China we could not agree at that price since it was higher than the government control price and that we would not be able to resell it if we purchased the oil from China. We have been negotiating with China on the price and finally Minister Nam came to an agreement. I believe the price agreed upon by Minister Nam must be cheaper than the control price thus making it possible for us to import the oil to solve our current shortage.

PAPER REMINDS NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR OF THAI NEUTRALITY

BK030910Y Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 3 Aug 78 p 3 BK

["Free Man" column: "New U.S. Ambassador"]

[Excerpts] International politics are now very intense. The United States failed in the first round when President Carter, right after assuming office, tried to counter communist victories in every corner of the world by his human rights policy, suspending assistance and trade to those countries violating human rights.

Jimmy Carter failed at that time because the United States itself was facing an economic crisis as a result of the Vietnam war. It has had to care for the Indochinese refugees and U.S. servicemen who retired after the war. The trade embargo therefore put the United States into an even worse economic dilemma.

The latest U.S. move is to revive friendship with many countries and to return to every place it has deserted. Jimmy Carter is sending Morton Abramowitz to Southeast Asia as an ambassador, hoping his Chinese language skills will help him establish close contact with the Chinese ambassador to Thailand.

Abramowitz has visited Thailand on many occasions. His latest visit was with U.S. Vice President Mondale in May this year. As his past activities indicate, Abramowitz is one hope of the United States in its effort to cooperate with China to block Soviet and Vietnamese influence in Southeast Asia, which lies at a strategic point on the sea route between north and south Asia and Europe.

We hope Abramowitz has studied and understands Thailand enough to know that Thailand can remain independent only if it stays neutral.

NATION REVIEW NOTES CHALLENGES FOR FOREIGN POLICY

BK030405Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 Aug 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Some Stiffening Clearly Needed in Foreign Policy"]

[Text] When the Indochina debacle occurred in 1975, Southeast Asia--especially Thailand--was in the doldrums because nobody could forget that it was after all from Thailand that the B-52 missions to bomb North Vietnam were flown. Internally Thailand was going through its own trauma in that the memories of October 1973 were too fresh and the elected government, because of the multi-party coalition, could not find any inner strength. This country again went through a traumatic year after the 1976 coup.

But this year we are finding Thailand moving up to centre stage in this region, if not just in Southeast Asia. Among the ASEAN members we are slowly being pushed forward since we are the only country with contiguous borders with two communist states--the phrase being used is that Thailand is ASEAN's "front-line nation". China is diplomatically very active, considering that she is the country that promptly presented Gen Kriangsak Chamanan an invitation to visit Peking when he became the head of government.

Cambodia, the most mysterious of all Indochinese countries and, perhaps, of all communist countries, saw fit to send its foreign minister Ieng Sary twice to Bangkok--something which Cambodia did not do with respect to other ASEAN countries. Vietnam has not only exchanged diplomatic missions with Thailand, but has sent both Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien to Bangkok and received our foreign minister and his deputy in Hanoi.

The Soviet Embassy here, usually keeping the lowest of profiles, requested and was permitted to station a military attache here. The United States also made a switch calling back its ambassador Charles Whitelaw, a left-over from the Vietnam syndrome, and replaced him by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defence Morton Abramowitz in his first ambassadorial assignment. Academically he is a specialist on Chinese affairs.

All these, and many other incidents we have not mentioned, are not coincidences and taking them all together there seems to be a clear pattern--the importance of Thailand has increased steadily during the past 1 year. Call it a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, call it a factor of geopolitical necessity--the answer to the equation is the same.

This naturally imposes a burden, a responsibility, a strain on our foreign policy which does not seem to have risen to the occasion. A melting of circumstances, as we are seeing now, may never happen again in many years and our foreign policy is lagging behind in its easy-going way without meeting the challenges, and without grasping the opportunities that lie at the door. Do we really have a foreign policy without repeating the clichés that Thailand wants to promote goodwill and friendship with all the nations of the world?

Yes, we have always said that we will stand by ASEAN but right now ASEAN is looking up to us to do something in this region and we are just marking time--and time is one thing at the present moment we do not have enough. Let us take one instance: The Vietnamese have thrice told us about setting up a refugee repatriation committee. Can't we take the present opportunity to just ask them one question: Whom? Won't the answer to that one question clarify all the professions of friendship and future intentions?

OFFICIAL LINKS LABOR UNIONS WITH CIA, SOVIET ORGANIZATIONS

BK020919Y Bangkok SIANG HUANGCHON in Thai 1 Aug 78 pp 1, 16 BK

[Text] At the Royal Hotel yesterday morning, Thanong Laowanit gave a press conference to refute charges made by Pol Gen Prasert Rutchirawong, chairman of the National Labor Development Advisory Board, in a letter to Gen Soem na Nakhon in which he had pointed out that the allegation by some lecturers at the Internal Security Operations Command training course that some labor leaders and labor unions are communist and may cause division among workers. General Prasert, therefore, had suggested that the training should be called off.

Speaking on behalf of workers who have attended the training course, Thanong told newsmen that no participant or lecturer during the training has ever accused anyone of being communist, as indicated by General Prasert. However, Thanong continued, some lecturers have said that Thoeetphum Chaidi's Workers Coordinating Center is an ally of the Communist Party of Thailand and that Phaisan Thawatchainan, chairman of the Labor Council of Thailand, has corresponded with the Soviet WFTU [World Federation of Trade Unions] organization and has had contacts with Morris Taradino, who is the chief of the CIA for labor affairs. Phaisan reportedly received something from Taradino on 28 June 1978.

Another labor leader mentioned by the lecturers was Sunthon Kaeonnet, who is known to work for the Soviet ICFTU [International Confederation of Free Trade Unions] organization. But nobody has accused either Phaisan or Sunthon of being communist.

Thanong went on to say that he had sent a letter to General Soem to explain all of the details and to suggest that the training be allowed to continue.

KRIANGSAK HOLDS OPEN POSSIBILITY OF RUNNING IN ELECTION

BK030350Y Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, in a meeting with newsmen at the Ministry of Interior yesterday, said he would not organize any political party; but as to whether or not he would run in the coming election, that would depend on what the constitution specified.

According to the prime minister, the Ministry of Interior has made all the preparations for the coming general election, including the drafting of the election law and the political parties law. Then, quoting his earlier remark that the election should take place in April of next year, the prime minister said he only thought that April would be an opportune time, but whether or not the constitution will be ready or not by that time will depend upon the National Legislative Assembly.

When asked about the visit to Thailand of the PRC top leaders, the prime minister said he believed that the visit would take place as planned, but so far he has not received any official reply. The prime minister pointed out that he had invited both Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and also many other Chinese personalities to visit Thailand.

Regarding any oil deal with the PRC, the prime minister said that from now on purchases will be made only on a government-to-government basis, although some companies in the private sector had earlier purchased oil from that country. The prime minister added that the Commerce Ministry will be the government's sole negotiator in this business.

POST Welcomes Statement

BK030354Y Bangkok POST in English 3 Aug 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Premier's Decision on Poll Most Welcome"]

[Text] We are glad that Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has not entirely shut the door on his possible participation in the democratic process of the country. We are glad because since his majesty the king appointed him prime minister, he has behaved more like a democratic than a despotic leader. He has been responsive to public opinion, though he has taken certain unpopular decisions which he considered necessary and which needed political courage to take. There is the fullest possible freedom based on the rule of law. The press is as free as it has ever been, though it is being subtly shown how to become more responsible than ever before.

For the first time in many years, we have a prime minister who is able, with his sincerity, to restore unity among the people and bring about a compromise between rival groups, such as management and labour. He lends a willing ear to protests and petitions. Instead of issuing orders from an ivory tower, he walks the slums, talks to the poor and tries to make life easier for them. Thus, he has done more for the ordinary people than many elected prime ministers. Unlike others who had come up to power in many previous regimes, he has retained the "common touch" and keeps himself accessible to the public. He has not been spoilt by success. In all these ways, he has achieved much more than most elected governments.

The advantage that General Kriangsak has over many of his predecessors including certain military prime ministers, is that, when he has heard all sides of a problem, he makes a decision and then makes sure that it is carried out. It may be argued that he does not have a parliament to fight with but it may also be recalled that not so long ago a government that did not have an elected body controlling it was so ineffectual that the people were relieved when it was overthrown. He is no Marshal Sarit but the times do not require a Marshal Sarit. Many people would not like to see General Kriangsak "fade away like an old soldier." His talents and personality are still very much needed for national survival and progress.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR DISCUSSES TERRORISM, REFUGEE ISSUE

BK021043Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Recorded 1 August interview with Governor of Ubon Ratchathani Province Pramun Chanchamnong on situation in his province]

[Excerpts] [Pramun] Several dozen well-armed terrorists have been harassing and intimidating road construction companies in Ubon Ratchathani Province.

This incident [on 31 July] is the third attack. They make construction workers group together and set fire to their tractors, dump trucks and trucks. They intimidate the workers by telling them to stop the work which they have already started. The construction [of the Chanuman-Amnat Charoen Road] is already 95 percent finished. Their work has made the people realize that the government is really concerned about the plight of the people living near the border. The road makes it possible for the people to transport their farm products to the urban area to sell. The road makes it possible for government officials to reach out to the people and to give them the service they need. This hinders the work of the terrorists.

Terrorists meet with the strong resistance from our government forces, including soldiers, policemen and volunteers. Their recent activities have angered the people living near the road project. The people now realize that, contrary to what the terrorists claim about bringing peace and happiness, etc to the people once they seize power, they are destructive. The people want roads. The road under construction is a project of the Accelerated Rural Development office [ARD]. ARD officials surveyed, made the blueprints and prepared for the construction. They know that the people want the road, so they are building it for them. By attacking road construction teams, the terrorists are destroying the people's faith and what the people need.

I have received a report from the deputy provincial governor that the people are now rallying support for the construction teams. They have pledged their readiness to back the government forces in any way possible so that the road construction may proceed. The latest attack took place only yesterday 31 July, at 1630. It lasted until 1900, when the terrorists retreated upon the arrival of government forces. The government forces were backed by the people in repulsing the terrorists.

[Question] Did the terrorists suffer losses?

[Answer] The government forces are still in pursuit. It is expected that clashes will occur. The number of losses is still not known, because I am still here in Bangkok on official business. I will hurry back, and I believe you will have the details either tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

[Question] Concerning refugees, are they still arriving in the province, and do they cause any problems?

[Answer] Refugees are arriving in Nakhon Phanom as well as in Ubon Ratchathani itself. Lao refugees arriving in Nakhon Phanom Province are processed by the governor there and are detained in the refugee center in Ubon Ratchathani with Interior Ministry approval. In Nakhon Phanom Province, Lao refugees arrive mainly through Muang, Mukdahan and Don Tan districts. In Ubon Ratchathani, the number of Lao refugees is also gradually increasing. The rate of the refugee influx is rather high in Chanuman, Khemarat, Si Muang Mai, Khong Chan and Phibun Mangsahan districts. They are mainly from Laos. There are also some from Cambodia, but not many. The arrival rate was rather high in July, with about 30 to 35 refugees arriving daily.

This heavy influx certainly poses an economic problem for the province. The refugees arrive either empty handed or with only a small amount of money. Those waiting to be processed or already in a refugee camp seek work, and what they can do is manual labor.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 20-24 JULY TERRORIST CLASHES

BK291524Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Supreme Command information office has reported that at 1030 on 20 July police clashed for 20 minutes with a band of 40 terrorists at village no 1 of Tambon Thungkhla in Sai Buri district, Pattani Province.

At 1730 on the same day, the authorities clashed for about 30 minutes with another group of terrorists at Saburac village in the same district. One terrorist was killed. The authorities captured one shotgun, one magazine and many documents from the terrorists.

At 2230 on 21 July, some 200 terrorists attacked the government operational base at Khok Kham village in Kantharak district of Sisaket Province. The base defenders exchanged fire with the terrorists for about 3 hours. The operational base was burned down and two Buddhist monk cells damaged. Two terrorists were killed.

At 1600 on 24 July, an unknown number of terrorists ambushed a government convoy at Kilometers 35 and 36 on the road between Nong Bua Lam Phu and Muang districts of Udon Thani Province. The ambush resulted in the death of four policemen and injuries to nine others.

On 19 July, a terrorist surrendered to authorities at Rom Klao village in Kham Soi subdistrict of Nakhon Phanom Province. The defector informed the authorities that he is known to the terrorists as "Comrade Sawan" and that he is 27 years old. He said that having been with the terrorists for several years, he has come to realize that the ideology and the path to solving the country's problem advocated by the terrorists and the Communist Party of Thailand cannot be practically applied in Thailand because the way of life and social conditions here are different from those in other countries.

At 1245 on 21 July, a wounded terrorist surrendered to the military authorities in the area of Sambeng in Sangkha district, Surin Province. He informed the authorities that he is a resident of Asarong village of Tambon Prasat in Muang district, Buriram, and had been misled to join the Siem Organization, with whom he served for 8 months before attending two schools of insurgency. He said that he was then sent to operate with terrorists in the vicinity of Ta Tum, Charat and Khana villages of Surin Province. The defector is now 16 years old.

Most terrorists who have surrendered to government authorities have revealed that the Communist Party of Thailand is having difficulty dealing with the communist parties of the nearby countries. It is seeking support from all of them, but since these communist parties are at serious odds with each other, their material support for the Thai communist insurgency has been reduced. The Thai terrorists therefore must muster large forces before attacking government outposts in order to be able to seize both weapons and food supplies.

Discrimination is one of the problems now facing the Communist Party of Thailand. Terrorists from the northeastern region are usually regarded as educationally and culturally inferior and are thus assigned less important tasks. Those defectors interrogated do not believe that the Communist Party of Thailand can solve any of the important problems now facing the country.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL, BANKING STATISTICS--The Bank of Thailand has reported that rice cultivation in the north during the off season farming this year was quite good. It was expected that rice output will reach 190,223 tons which is an increase of 33 percent over that of the corresponding period of last year. Corn produced this year was estimated at 1.25 million tons which was double of the amount of corn produced last year. The total deposit of the commercial banks in the north as of the end of April was 11,011.74 million baht. The banks loaned out 8,769,005 baht to the people in the north during the period under review. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Jul 78 BK]

PRC SHIPS' RETURN TO HUANGPU PORT REPORTED

BK030226Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Aug 78 BK

[Text] According to Peking radio on 2 August, the two Chinese ships Minghua and Changli, which were sent to take back the so-called victimized Chinese nationals in Vietnam, returned to the Huangpu port on 31 July. No "victimized Chinese national" was aboard the two ships.

On hand to welcome the two ships back was Liu Tien-fu, secretary of the Kwangtung provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice chairman of the Kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. He went on board the two ships to greet the crews and working personnel. He praised the revolutionary spirit which they had displayed by staying more than a month on their posts despite gales and the rough seas.

NHAN DAN DECRIES PRC'S 'SON OF HEAVEN' OUTLOOK

OW030826Y Hanoi VNA in English 0812 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Aug (VNA)--"That is the 'son of heaven' outlook and working method," says the paper NHAN DAN in a short commentary today on the Chinese rulers' recent charge that Vietnam is pursuing a "regional hegemony" ambition. The Chinese review RED FLAG in its August 1978 issue also branded Vietnam with this ambition, the paper recalls. It goes on:

"Reserving for themselves the right to give ranks and power to others, the present rulers in Peking have automatically considered themselves 'son of heaven', heir to the Chin, Han, Yuan and Ming emperors. The theory according to which China has been the centre of the world since the middle of this century is another way of proclaiming oneself 'son of heaven.'"

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania in its letter on July 29, 1978 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China said: "China saw everything only from its own angle. It wanted to dominate others so that the latter would follow its strategy and tactics." In other words, this is the outlook and working method of the son of heaven. "To proclaim themselves 'son of heaven' within their country is their own affair; but to force others to follow them is not so easy," NHAN DAN stresses.

CAMBODIAN MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PEKING NOTED

OW022325Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] A Kampuchean high-ranking military delegation led by Son Sen, vice premier and defense minister, is now in Peking for an official visit to China. Western sources say the first issues the Chinese authorities plan to discuss with Son Sen are the present military situation along the Vietnam-Kampuchea border and China's aid to Kampuchea.

On 30 and 31 July, vice premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Chen Hsi-lien, Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Minister of National Defense Hsu Hsiang-chien received and gave a banquet for their Kampuchean comrades in arms. The Chinese leaders reaffirmed resolute support to Kampuchea's fighting.

The Japanese news agency KYODO described their warm welcome to Son Sen as a demonstration of China's strong support to Kampuchea's armed conflict with Vietnam. The Soviet news agency TASS says Son Sen's visit is another proof of the close ties between Peking and the Phnom Penh regime, which are carrying out a policy of aggression against neighboring countries.

CAMBODIANS REPORTED PLANTING MINES, SPIKES IN TAY NINH

BK021300Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Aug 78 BK

[Text] For several months now the Kampuchean armed forces have repeatedly violated our border in Tay Ninh Province. Not content with carrying out indiscriminate killings and destruction, they have wantonly planted spikes and mines of several different types on much frequented roads, ricefield embankments, orchards, and so forth, to harm innocent people going about their daily business.

Determined to check the intruders, protect the lives and property of the people and maintain production, the local guerrilla and armed forces have intercepted and duly punished Kampuchean troops engaged in spike and mine-planting activities, actively looking for and deactivating boobytraps set up by Kampuchean intruders. Within a short period of time while counterattacking the enemy the guerrillas, armed forces and people in three villages of Chau Thanh district have removed nearly 400 mines of various types. Many villagers have singlehandedly removed three to five mines each. Some guerrillas in other villages have helped deactivate no less than 70 mines. Authorities and people in border villages of Chau Thanh district, Tay Ninh Province, are continuing to look for and to remove enemy boobytraps to insure public safety and production.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER EXPRESSES SUPPORT

OW030741Y Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Aug (VNA)--Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, has assured the Communist Party of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people of the PCF's active solidarity with their just struggle.

In a meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador to France Vo Van Sung on August 2, the PCF leader was briefed on the situation in Vietnam, at the borders with China and Kampuchea and in the whole of southeast Asia. G. Marchais asked Vo Van Sung to assure General Secretary Le Duan, the entire leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people, of the active solidarity of the French Communist Party with the struggle they are waging for the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ARRIVAL IN BULGARIA REPORTED

OW021627Y Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug (VNA)--Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Sofia yesterday for an official friendship visit to Bulgaria. The visit is made at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Nguyen Duy Trinh was greeted at the airport by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Zh. Popov, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam S. Konstantinov. Ambassador Le Quang Hiep, staff members of the embassy and a large number of Vietnamese students in Bulgaria were also present at the airport.

On the same day, Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh laid a wreath at the Dimitrov mausoleum. In the afternoon Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh held talks with Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov who gave a grand reception in his honour later in the day.

VO DONG GIANG HAILS SUCCESS OF BELGRADE CONFERENCE

OW022322Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, deputy head of the Vietnamese delegation to the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries, said on 31 July that imperialism and international reactionaries are scheming to split and sidetrack the nonaligned movement from the anti-imperialist struggle and even spearhead the movement against the trend of history--against socialism and progressive countries.

When asked about the results of the Belgrade conference, Vice Minister Vo Dong Giang said: Participants in the conference have reaffirmed the objectives of the movement--which are against imperialism, colonialism, expansionism and international reactionaries. This truly conforms to the present situation in the world, especially in Southeast Asia where the moves and actions of international reactionaries not only violate the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam, but also threaten peace and stability in the whole region. The conference also affirmed strong support for the liberation cause of the nations in southern Africa, the Middle East and the rest of the world.

The Kampuchean representative's provocations against Vietnam and other discordant notes against Cuba and the sixth summit conference of nonaligned countries to be held in Cuba in September next year failed to win sympathy. They only unmasked themselves as provocateurs and saboteurs. Vietnam's line and policy of peace and friendship and the correct and constructive attitude of the Vietnamese delegation frustrated all their plots and contributed to bringing the conference to success.

The success of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries this time opened a fine prospect for the nonaligned movement to develop and win new victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and international reactionaries; for the independence and sovereignty of all nations and for peace, security, equality and justice all over the world.

HAVANA MEETING VOICES SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

OW021643Y Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug (VNA)--A meeting in solidarity with Vietnam was held on July 31 at the "Soviet-Cuba Friendship," motor repair plant in Havana in accordance with the programme of the 11th World Youth and Students' Festival.

Present at the meeting on the Cuban side were Osvaldo Dorticos, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Raul Garcia Pelaez, member of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee; Secundino Guerra, member of the party Central Committee; and many leading officials of public offices, mass organizations.

Present at the meeting were also representatives of the delegations of Cuba, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Laos, Poland, Hungary, Angola, Guinea Bissau, Algeria, India, Sri Lanka, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Jamaica, South Africa, Chile, Colombia, Puerto Rico, France, Finland and the United States of America, and the representatives of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students.

Speaking at the meeting, Gabriel Alfonso, standing member of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League, condemned the schemes to undermine friendship among the Indochinese countries in service of imperialism and the reactionary forces, the enemy of all nations. He said:

"Realities have shown the betrayal of the Chinese leading circles who are colluding with U.S. imperialism, who have engineered and abetted the aggression of Kampuchea against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They are trying to lower the prestige of Vietnam and create difficulties to its economic building, undermine the revolutionary solidarity of the Indochinese peoples and serve the scheme of expansion and hegemony in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

The delegates of the Soviet Union, Laos, Chile, the United States, the WFDY, Hungary, Japan and the IUS spoke at the meeting. The speakers expressed their unanimous support for the correct stand and the goodwill attitude of the Vietnamese Government and people in their relations with China and Kampuchea. They condemned the Kampuchean reactionary ruling circles and the Peking leaders for their aggressive acts and hostile attitude toward Vietnam [and] denounced the expansionist and hegemonic scheme of the Chinese leaders against Southeast Asia and the world.

YOUTH DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN CUBA REPORTED

OW030806Y Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Aug (VNA)--An art performance was given by the Vietnamese youth delegation on August 1st at the Garcia Lorca Theatre to welcome the 11th World Youth and Students Festival.

Present on this occasion were Ramiro Valdes, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State; Mrs Melba Hernandez, Cuban ambassador to Vietnam; and representatives of other foreign delegations to the festival and of the Havana population. The program included dances, songs and folk music. In particular, the solos on the monocorde lute and the Trung xylophone and several Vietnamese and Cuban songs were given a big hand.

Earlier, the Vietnamese delegation held a press conference at which Le Quang Vinh, president of the Vietnam Youth Federation and deputy head delegate, declared that Vietnamese youth are determined to make the festival a big demonstration of the strength of solidarity of the world youth in the struggle for the noble goals of the epoch--namely peace, national independence and social progress.

The Vietnamese delegation also met a local organization of the Cuban Committee for the Defence of the Revolution. At the Jose Marti children summer camp in Havana a cordial meeting was arranged between the Young Pioneers Brigade of the Communist Party of Germany and the Vietnamese Young Pioneers group in which the German children presented a cheque for 7,000 marks as a gift to Vietnamese Young Pioneers.

NHAN DAN HAILS FORTHCOMING INDEPENDENCE OF TUVALU

OW030840Y Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Aug (VNA)--The Communist Party paper NHAN DAN today warmly hails the forthcoming declaration of independence of Tuvalu Island in the Pacific as very symptomatic of the times, whose march is irresistible. The paper points to the great significance of the emergence from British colonial bondage of this small island with a population of barely 7,500 and continues:

"The time when a number of Western capitalist powers relied on their industrial might and their warships to conquer a series of countries and breached the seemingly impregnable citadels of oriental feudalism, has definitively revolved. All countries, big and small, have one after another regained their right to live in independence and freedom in their own territories.

A new era has begun and no force can reverse the trend. The claws of the old British lion have failed to keep big countries such as India and small countries such as Tuvalu in its stranglehold. Neither could the U.S. imperialist gendarme swallow up these small islands. Independent Tuvalu will uphold her banner of freedom on this planet, and the heroic people of this island will build for themselves a prosperous economy and a rich culture. The paper goes on:

It is regrettable that in our times, when a country with only a few thousand inhabitants is on the same footing as countries with populations of many hundreds of millions, there are people who keep thinking in the way of former emperors and millionaires. They want to impose the law Darwin has discovered in the relationship among living creatures in the oceans and jungles. They want small countries to submit to big countries. They apply the policy of holding a piece of meat on the one hand and a slip-knot in the other. They brandish their sword to threaten those who refuse to obey. They are actually stepping in the rut of the broken imperialist chariot in order to fill the vacuum. In their views, the hundreds of millions of people in Southeast Asia cannot live by themselves but must come under the umbrella of protection of this or that superpower.

In the final analysis, this is nothing but the expression of the thinking of persons too long accustomed to the yoke of slavery. They forget that in the not distant past their own country was also morselled by the imperialists, and their people had to struggle generation after generation to regain independence. What a sorrow for the daydreamers who are nurturing the dream of long-buried imperial dynasties.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES DELEGATION OF OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE

OW021633Y Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug (VNA)--In their visit to the homeland, representatives of solidarity associations of Overseas Vietnamese in Belgium, Switzerland and West Berlin recently called on Premier Pham Van Dong. Minister Tran Quang Huy, chairman of the Central Commission for Overseas Vietnamese, and Nguyen Van Ngoc, deputy chairman, were present at the reception.

The representatives of Overseas Vietnamese expressed their joy at the good achievements of their compatriots at home to heal the wounds of war and to rebuild the country along socialist lines. They also expressed great indignation at the Chinese authorities' hostile policy toward Vietnam and at the border war launched by the Chinese-abetted Kampuchean reactionaries against Vietnam. After inquiring after the health, study and work of the Overseas Vietnamese, Premier Pham Van Dong expressed the hope that they would enhance their solidarity and mutual assistance while respecting the laws of the countries of their residence and strive to contribute to the building and defence of the homeland, each according to his capacity and conditions.

WESTERN MONETARY CRISIS 'WILL GROW MORE COMPLEX'

BK021141Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Aug 78 BK

[Text] In an article entitled "Gold Up, Dollar Down," today's NHAN DAN says that the recent increase in the price of gold bullion and the devaluation of the U.S. dollar reflect the prolonged crisis currently gripping the capitalist monetary system and that the root cause of this crisis is the chronic depression and instability of the capitalist economic system.

NHAN DAN points out that it is worth noting that the price of gold has increased at a time when the economic situation in several countries, notably the United States, has been steadily worsening.

Over the past 3 months the United States has suffered from an average inflationary rate of 11 percent, which nearly equaled the double-digit level prevailing during the serious 1974-1975 economic crisis, while in 1977 inflation ran only at an average 6.8 percent, according to official statistics.

The paper adds: The decline of the dollar has further aggravated deflation at a time when the U.S. budget is staggering under a massive deficit caused by unprecedented increases in military spending. The Carter administration ambitiously aims for an annual production growth rate of 4.5 to 5 percent. Economists, however, predict a growth rate of no more than 3.8 percent for 1978. As a matter of fact, U.S. industrial output in June was up only 0.3 percent, the lowest growth rate in the past 4 months. The U.S. balance of payments and balance of trade still suffer a serious deficit which reached \$1.6 billion in June. Meanwhile, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Japan and Australia are also facing grave economic difficulties.

NHAN DAN continues: The Western European countries and Japan have taken the United States to task for failing to apply strong measures to protect the dollar and for attempting to use the devaluation of the dollar as a weapon in the current trade war with its partners. Washington has countered by charging its allies, notably West Germany and Japan, with failure to accelerate their economic development tempo, thus making it impossible for the United States to increase its exports to these countries.

NHAN DAN concludes: The growing contradictions between the United States and Western Europe and Japan in the monetary field will inevitably cause the Western monetary crisis to become even more complex.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING NATIONAL DEFENSE

BK030947Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Aug 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 3 August editorial: "Step Up the Three Revolutions, Strengthen the National Defense Force"]

[Text] Our people's socialist revolution is being stepped up throughout the nation. With the basic completion of the tasks of rehabilitating the economy and healing the wounds of war, the building of the material and technical bases of socialism has been expanded while socialist transformation in the south is being carried out with good results. The comprador bourgeoisie have been eradicated, privately-owned business establishments have been reorganized and the last exploiting class has been eliminated from society. Now the two exploiting classes, namely the landlords and the bourgeoisie, have been removed from our country for good. Our entire society has become a society of the laboring people. The status of farmland in many areas has been readjusted while the movement for agricultural cooperativization and production reorganization, initiated among manual workers and small merchants, is being expanded. In the north the motivation drive to reorganize production and improve the management of agricultural cooperatives, which is combined with the building of districts into agro-industrial units, has also produced initial successes.

Our national economy has been reorganized into a uniform structure, and the country as a whole has unified its monetary system. The revolutionary administration, led by the working class, is being strengthened. All schemes of the imperialists and international reactionary forces have been detected and stamped out, while the border was waged by the Kampuchean reactionaries with the instigation and support of the Chinese authorities has been dealt numerous appropriate counterblows.

The problem of the Chinese authorities through their illicit action groups suddenly engineering the forcible exodus of people of Chinese origin to China and using it as a pretext to launch a slanderous anti-Vietnam propaganda drive, cut off China's aid to Vietnam and recall Chinese experts while, in coordination with the imperialists, tarnishing our prestige in the world arena and stifling us economically, can in no way discourage us. Instead, our country as a whole is closing ranks ever more tightly in defiance of their threats. The world public has been sympathetic with us and is backing us as strongly as during our people's anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. It is obvious that a just cause always wins the people's hearts, and thereby great strength is produced.

Three years is a relatively short period. What we have achieved during this period are splendid achievements of correct leadership, independence, sovereignty and creativity, and the constantly rising revolutionary spirit of our army and people and of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism. These achievements constitute a permanent invincible strength.

What has happened in our country has been comprehensive and profound. We have also scored no less impressive achievements on the economic front, in the restoration of agricultural and industrial production, in the restoration and expansion of communications and transportation networks, in the development of culture and education, literature and arts, and in overcoming difficulties concerning the people's lives. To make these achievements we have had to cope with severe consequences of war and with repeated natural calamities while countering the imperialists' and reactionaries' policy of stifling us economically.

Our task is heavy and pressing, with many things to do in a short period of time. Caring for the material and spiritual life of 50 million people, expanding the education system and public health network, going ahead with the nation's industrialization, preparing favorable conditions for the scientific and technical revolution, preventing and foiling all the counterrevolutionaries' attempts to raise their heads, and countering the reprisal policy of the imperialists and reactionaries are not easy tasks for our country after 30 years of continuous and fierce war. Our past successes are not small, but our inexperience in economic and social welfare management has also created difficulties for us and has reduced our chances of success.

Our general situation is satisfactory, even if our difficulties are still numerous, and we will still be able to gradually overcome them in advancing the revolutionary undertaking steadily forward along the direction outlined by the party congresses. The crux of the situation is that the international reactionaries, in collusion with the imperialists, are restraining the growth of our country, creating war and tension in many border areas.

Faced with such a situation, we must closely combine the cause of socialist construction with the task of strengthening our national defense capabilities and must give adequate attention to the maintenance of political security. Our nation's combined strength is political strength--the strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which relies chiefly on tens of millions of laborers who are exercising their collective mastership over the nation and over their own lives. It is also the strength of the growing independent and self-governed socialist economy and of the cultural and revolutionary lifestyle of socialist men who know how to exercise their collective mastership.

Our all-people national defense relies on that material and political strength and spirit. Imbued with the all-people national defense guidelines which advocate using our regime's combined strength to defend the country, we must constantly provide additional training for our regular and irregular forces in the revolutionary thoughts of Marxism-Leninism, on our political line, revolutionary military science and combat tactics.

We must develop agriculture and industry--both light and heavy. Simultaneously, we must meet the pressing demands of the people's lives concerning food, clothing, lodging, education and medical care. We must strive to accelerate the building of material and technical bases of socialism and national industrialization, combining economic development through the three revolutions with the strengthening of the national defense force.

No matter where we are, we must closely combine the economy with national defense by stepping up production while remaining combat ready and accelerating the three revolutions. Each village, each district, each province and each city must satisfactorily tackle problems arising from relations between production, combat readiness and combat, and must proceed with the three revolutions in order to strengthen the socialist forces. Devotedly building collective mastery among the people and nurturing the people's strength are the duties of all our party and state administrative organizations.

BRIEFS

FORMER U.S. MACHINERY REPAIR--Since early May the project enterprise No 4 affiliated with the Ministry of Communications and Transportation has urgently rehabilitated 14 bulldozers as well as a U.S. Navy landing craft which was sunk by the Vietnamese armed forces. The enterprise has also made full use of scrap iron and steel to produce a large quantity of hoes and shovels to serve production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jul 78 BK]

BORDER AREA WEAPON PRODUCTION--The party committee and people's committee of Chu Po Rong district in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province have motivated all the people in the district to participate in local military work along the border. In just a short period of time the people in all the villages in the district have themselves produced millions of rudimentary weapons. The district has deployed rear forces to the border areas to side with on-the-spot forces in building and reconsolidating material and technical bases, thus contributing to the defense of the fatherland. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jul 78 BK]

KIEN GIANG COASTAL FORCES--With its 65-km coastline and 8 coastal villages and islands, An Bien district [Kien Giang Province] has to pay special attention to the building of coastal guerrilla forces to protect its coastal areas. Every coastal hamlet now has a guerrilla unit. The An Bien district military unit has paid much attention to training these hamlet guerrilla units. In only 1 month--10 June to 10 July--hundreds of guerrillas were recruited for village and hamlet units. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 Jul 78 BK]

KIEN GIANG NEW ECONOMIC AREA--Assault youth unit No 1 of Ho Chi Minh City is building a new economic area in An Bien district, Kien Giang Province, to receive new resettlers from Ho Chi Minh City. The unit has sown and transplanted 1,500 hectares of 10th-month rice to save money for the state and to solve initial difficulties for the new resettlers. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 12 Jul 78 BK]

TAN AN FORCES--The military command of Tan An city, Long An Province, has recently stepped up building guerrilla militia forces and self-defense forces in various organs to maintain political security and public order in the city and to help defend the border. Various organs in the city have set up 36 self-defense units. Since June the city military command has organized weekly military training sessions for cadres and combatants of these forces. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 13 Jul 78 BK]

FRASER, USHIBA TALKS REFLECT CLOSER TIES WITH JAPAN

OW011317Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr Fraser, said today the new relationship between Japan and Australia had been highlighted by the visit of the Japanese minister for external economic affairs, Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba. Mr Fraser had talks today with Mr Ushiba at his property in Western Victoria. The talks were attended by the special minister for overseas trade negotiations, Mr Garland, and the Japanese ambassador, Mr Okawara.

During a brief break in the talks Mr Fraser told newsmen he had been advised at first hand on the Bonn economic summit and the latest developments in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Mr Fraser said today's talks were part of the new era in relationships between the two countries which had developed since his visit to Japan earlier this year.

Mr Fraser said that in the past it would have been expected that Britain would have advised Australia on the outcome of the Bonn summit talks, but it was a sign of the new relationship between Australia and Japan that Japan had sent its special economic minister to Australia.

Discuss Japanese Investment

OW020431Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] A Japanese Government minister says increased investment in Australia hinges on the restoration of confidence in the Australian economy. The minister for external economic affairs, Mr Ushiba, who is visiting Australia, says Japan is keen to switch from its traditional role as a mining investor to back Australian plans for mineral processing works. He refused to be specific about the investment plans of their scale. And he said they depended on the success of Australian economic recovery.

He believes Australia is doing quite well at the moment, but because of general economic uncertainty more specific confidence in the Australian economy was required.

AGREEMENT ON ENERGY PROGRAM REACHED WITH JAPAN

OW022314Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Japan and Australia today agreed to cooperate in research and development on energy utilization and conservation. The two countries will coordinate the program through official level consultations to be held annually. The agreement makes provisions for exchanges of information and research workers and other interchanges related to energy research and development.

The agreement was finalized at a meeting in Tokyo between the Japanese minister for international trade and industry, Mr Komoto, and the Australian minister for national development, Mr Newman, who has begun a 7-day visit to Japan.

Radio Australia's Tokyo correspondent Ian McIntosh says the two Governments will cooperate in research work related to the use of coal, coal liquification, solar energy and energy conservation. Mr Newman told a news conference that he had learned there was great interest in Japan in investment in energy development in Australia. He said Australia was also consulting a number of other countries on cooperation in energy research.

SENIOR LABOR PARTY MEMBER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO VIETNAM

OW022153Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] A senior member of the Australian Labor Party, Mr Tom Uren, has returned from a 2-week tour of Vietnam advising a more skeptical attitude toward the Vietnamese refugees arriving in Australia. Mr Uren told newsmen in Sydney that they should investigate before branding the boat people as refugees from an oppressive Vietnam Government. He described the Vietnamese Government as extremely tolerant and patient.

PRC TO NEGOTIATE FOR NEW CHINESE STUDY PROGRAM

OW022154Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] China has begun negotiations to send large numbers of Chinese students to study science and technology in Australia. Diplomatic sources in Peking say Australia is one of several Western countries approached for a new program of overseas study that could send abroad as many as 10,000 Chinese students a year.

Radio Australia's Peking correspondent Richard Swaits says China may want to send several hundred of these to Australia. Swaits says that according to officials he has spoken to China's approach to the Australian Government was only at exploratory level so far. Their main interests are the sciences and technologies needed for China's ambitious modernization plans, and China is offering to pay all expenses for the students it sends abroad.

LABOR PARTY ELECTS NEW FEDERAL PRESIDENT

OW022149Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The new federal president of the Australian Labor Party, Mr Neil Batt, says there is every reason to believe that the party will win the next election. Mr Batt, aged 41, is the deputy premier and treasurer of the island state of Tasmania. He was elected unopposed by the Labor Party's national executive in Canberra today to take over from Mr Bob Hawke. Afterwards Mr Batt told newsmen there were two reasons why labor could win the next federal election. The first, he said, was the lack of credibility and sensitivity of the federal government in its handling of the economy, and second, the advantage of having a more democratic Labor Party as a result of the national inquiry into the party now under way.

BRIEFS

STEEL TO EEC--The European Economic Community has finally accepted imports of Australian steel which Australian officials regard as satisfactory for this year. In a statement released in Geneva and Canberra the minister for special trade representations, Mr Garland, said that the EEC nations had accepted steel import arrangements negotiated last May. A Radio Australia reporter says the deal provides for total Australian steel sales of 450,000 tons to the community in 1978 of which 300,000 tons would be finished steel products. Mr Garland said the quotas were slightly below those for last year. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Jul 78 OW]

INFLATION DROPS--Australia's rate of inflation dropped below 8 percent last financial year. Figures issued today by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in Canberra showed a 2.1 percent increase in the consumer price index [CPI] for the June quarter. It gave Australia a 7.9 percent CPI increase for the 1977-78 financial year. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW]

NEW MEMBERS APPOINTED TO SUPREME ADVISORY COUNCIL

BK030853Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0738 GMT 3 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Aug (ANTARA)--President Suharto Tuesday [1 August] appointed 33 new members of the Dewan Pertimbangan Agung (Supreme Advisory Council), a constitutional body to provide the president with advice on affairs of state.

The appointment was based on the new law on the Supreme Advisory Council and made after hearing the consideration of the speakers of the People's Consultative Council as decided by the law on the Supreme Advisory Council.

They are:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Achmad Sukarmadidjaja | 18. Ki Mohammad Said |
| 2. Andi Matalata | 19. K.H. Muhammad Sowman |
| 3. Alexander Wenas | 20. Mashudi |
| 4. A. Wiradinata | 21. Mrs Rusiah Sardjono |
| 5. Prof Dr Mukti Ali | 22. R.G. Duriat |
| 6. H. Badaruddin | 23. H. Rusli Halil |
| 7. H. Bambang Utojo | 24. Dr Sjarif Thajeb |
| 8. G.P.H. Djatikusumo | 25. Dr Sudjono |
| 9. Prof Dr G.A. Siwabessy | 26. Prof Dr Ir. Sutami |
| 10. H. Harsono Tjokroaminoto | 27. Mrs Salyo, Sh |
| 11. Harry Tjan Siialahi Sh | 28. Prof Dr Soenawar Soekowati |
| 12. Dr K.H. Idham Chalid | 29. Sudiro |
| 13. Prof Dr Ismangun | 30. Sutoko |
| 14. Dr H.J. Naro Sh | 31. R.M. Soehando Sastrosadarpo |
| 15. M.M.R. Kartakusamah | 32. Sri Bimo Aric Tedjo |
| 16. Dr H. Koesnadi | 33. Prof Dr Ir. Thojib Hadiwdjaja |
| 17. Mohammad Hasan | |

New members of the council will be sworn-in by the Supreme Court during a ceremony at the state palace here Thursday.

AFP: KOPKOMTIB BLAMES PKI FOR SUKARNO BECOMING MARXIST

BK021539Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1135 GMT 2 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Aug (AFP)--The "White Book" on the outlawed Indonesian Communist Party and the 1965 coup d'eta attempt soon to be published by the National Security Agency (Kopkamtib) blamed the Communist Party for causing the late President Sukarno to become a Marxist.

Quoting excerpts from the 320-page "White Book", the Jakarta newsweekly TEMPO said: "Dr Sukarno was known since his younger days as a big fighter for the independence of his people and as a nationalist. But with the approaches made by the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party), gradually since 1959 he started to change the basis and direction of his political orientation, and in the end he became a Marxist." The "White Book" said this slide to the left was responsible for the introduction of Sukarno's controversial "Nasakom" policy: The recognition of the nationalists, socialists and communists as the three main pillars of the republic.

"The spectacular results of the PKI's conspiracy could be seen in Sukarno's speeches after he issued his decree of July 5, 1959" (at that time Sukarno dissolved the constituent assembly and declared a return to the 1945 constitution, claiming that the assembly was not efficient and taking its time to draft a new constitution.

After Sukarno's "Nasakom" policy was launched, the Communist Party was emboldened to demand the strictest implementation of it in all fields, namely the inclusion of communists or pro-communist people in departments and government agencies, the "White Book" said.

Gen. Yani, then army chief of staff, strongly opposed this "Nasakomization", and soon afterward the P.K.I. launched the now famous "Council of Generals" issue. Using this pretext, the communists said the army was preparing to take over power in the event of Sukarno's death, and launched a pre-emptive move to thwart it. The "White Book" said the late Sukarno apparently believed this communist ruse and four days before the coup attempt was launched he actually announced "an emergency plan" in case the "Council of Generals" decided to strike. Sukarno on that day, Sept. 26, 1965 decided to "spread" his key Cabinet ministers: Sukarno as president and prime minister to Yogyakarta, First Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Subandrio to Sumatra and Second Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Leimena to remain in Jakarta.

On that fateful day, Oct. 1, 1965, upon hearing that shootings were heard in the houses of Dr. Leimena and Gen. Nasution, then defence minister, "President Sukarno fled to Halim Airbase, south of Jakarta, without knowing that the airbase was actually the headquarters of the communist plotters", the "White Book" said. "At that time, he, Sukarno, did not know for sure which side had actually launched the move," the official publication said.

JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE WITH MALAYSIA PLANNED FOR 1979

BK021559Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 2 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 2 Aug (AFP)--Indonesia and Malaysia will for the first time early next year launch a joint military exercise involving troops of the two armed forces, visiting Malaysian Army Chief of Staff Lieut. Gen. Tan Sri Datuk Mohammed Ghazali bin Datuk Mohamed Seth said Tuesday. Speaking to newsmen after receiving a high military decoration called "Bintang Kartika Eka Paksi Utama" for his services in promoting close cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries, Gen. Ghazali said this would be the first time that a large number of troops would be deployed in the exercise.

To date joint exercises held between the two countries were limited to command post exercises only. The Indonesian Army chief of staff, Gen. Widodo, said the forthcoming joint military exercise was the most important topic he would be discussing with his Malaysian counterpart.

Gen. Ghazali arrived here Tuesday morning for a four-day visit at the invitation of Gen. Widodo. Aside from having talks with top level military leaders here, Gen. Ghazali would be visiting Bandung in West Java and view a field demonstration in the army's infantry school there.

BRIEFS

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA OFFICIALS TRAINING--Jakarta, 26 Jul (ANTARA)--The Papua-New Guinea [PNG] Government this year will send a number of its officials here to survey and get training in the fields of agriculture, family planning and nutrition and at the National Broadcasting Commission. This is in line with an agreement reached at a meeting between President Suharto and Papua-New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare in Jakarta early last year. Addressing the press after a meeting of ministers coordinator presided over by President Suharto and attended by Vice President Adam Malik here today, Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono said PNG would this year send a team of youth leaders and newsmen. Indonesia and PNG have agreed to exchange visits by youth leaders and journalists. The team is expected to attend celebrations of Indonesia's 33d independence day. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0721 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

HUSSEIN COMMENTS ON FOOD PRODUCTION IN SPEECH OPENING FAO CONFERENCE

EK310926Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, said ASEAN recognizes the importance of having closer dialogs with developed countries and international organizations to expedite progress for cooperation in food, agriculture and forestry.

The heads of ASEAN governments also recognize the desirability of safeguarding the ASEAN countries from possible food shortages by such measures as the establishment of a food security reserve for ASEAN, especially in rice. In this respect, under the ASEAN Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forestry, a working group on food security reserve has been set up.

It will look into the possibility of establishing a system regarding regionally-coordinated national reserves for rice. The setting up of the committee indicates the political will of the member countries to take a serious view of food security in the ASEAN region. The prime minister said this in his address at the inauguration of the 14th FAO regional conference for Asia and the Far East in Kuala Lumpur today.

Datuk Hussein also called for concerted efforts by developing countries as well as developed nations to step up food production. This must be done on a regional and global basis. In this connection he stressed the importance of research and mobilization of human resources. He explained that such programs should be concerned with early-maturing and high-yielding seed varieties and reduction of harvest and postharvest losses of grain. He said in development and mobilization of human resources, two important areas which have potential for collaboration at the regional level were building up technical expertise and to plan and implement agricultural research and development programs. This would provide opportunities for improving national centers for advanced study in specific technical fields and sharing of facilities with other developing nations.

Conference Ends, Adopts Resolutions

BK031051Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 3 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The 14th FAO conference of the Asian and Far East region, which ended in Kuala Lumpur today, has adopted three major resolutions for consideration. They were concerning cooperation among developing countries in the fields of food, agriculture, fishery and forestry, promotion of food security with special emphasis on the reduction of postharvest losses and a technical cooperation program. This was disclosed by the minister of agriculture, Datuk Shariff Ahmad, in his adjournment speech as the chairman of the 4-day meeting.

He said the next regional conference would be held either in Pakistan or Bangladesh in 1980. He was convinced that these resolutions should be reflected in FAO's program of action for the region. He added, FAO would help to identify the areas of assistance that could be implemented in intercountry collaboration in the region. He appealed to all members present and the world at large to make modern science and technology a yardstick to help one another in the struggle to help the rural poor. Their efforts to improve their position would go a long way to the cause of world peace and making the globe not only a place for everybody, but a good and worthy place to live in. He was gratified to note that the conference was conducted in the spirit of regional cooperation and understanding with mutual respect and appreciation of the problems of member countries. He said the end of the conference was really the beginning of a continuing and deliberate friendship between people and governments committed to the cause of eradicating poverty, malnutrition and hunger.

MALAYSIAN ENVOY REAFFIRMS DESIRE TO SEE MINDANAO CONFLICT ENDED

OW022321Y Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The Malaysian Government has expressed its desire to see the problem in the southern Philippines solved once and for all. The outgoing Malaysian ambassador to the Philippines reiterated his government's position on the matter during an interview at the presidential palace.

Pawanchee was just conferred by President Marcos the highest Philippine decoration of a foreign official, the Order of (Sikatuna) of the rank of Datu. The Malaysian envoy successfully completed his 4-year tour of duty in the Philippines.

During the interview he stressed the importance of reopening the dialog on the Mindanao issue between the Philippine Government and authorized representatives of the Moro National Liberation Front.

FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE VOTED SPEAKER OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OW022155Y Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Assemblyman and Former Chief Justice Querube Makalintal was unanimously elected speaker of the Batasang Pambansa [National Assembly] last night. He immediately assumed the post after his election. Makalintal was the only candidate. The opposition did not put up an aspirant to the post.

After Makalintal's election President and Prime Minister Marcos swore him in to the post as Batasang presiding officer and then stepped down and relinquished the post. Makalintal pledged afterwards that he will discharge his duties without partisan or political consideration.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS CAPTURE, KILL MORE NPA MEMBERS

OW022315Y Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Government troops killed one woman dissident leader and captured eight others in separate raids and encounters in the last 7 days. The Ministry of Defense identified the slain dissident amazon only as (Epang). She was slain in a battle between PC [Philippine Constabulary] troops and NPA [New People's Army] insurgents in Libog, Tigaon, Camarines Sur. (Epang) was also identified as the wife of (Ramon Pilapil), alias Commander (Mano). Another dissident was also killed. The report by the Camarines Sur PC said another amazon identified as (Karola) escaped capture.

Last week authorities reported the capture of (Luelhati Agril), the secretary of the Communist Party in eastern Mindanao. (Agril), who had a 28,000-peso reward for her capture dead or alive, and two other communist insurgents and four women were captured in (?Bataan).

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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